The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE CASE OF KULLMAN—INSANITY THE DEFENSE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Berlin telegraphs that the line of defense of Kullman's counsel will be insanity of the prisoner. Kullman's counsel insists upon the presence of Prince Bismarck in the witness box at Wurzburg as indispensable. As the session of Parliament begins at the same time the trial commences compliance with this demand is impossible. The counsel also adduces the fact of the incurable lunacy of the defendant's mother, and demands his examination by a doctor skilled in the treatment of cases of insanity.

THE VON ARNIM CASE—THE EDITOR OF THE VIENNA PRESSE TO TESTIFY.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The *National Gazette* says that the Municipal Tribunal of this city has summoned as a witness in the Von Arnim affair Herr Hauser, editor of the Vienna *Presse*, and requested him to bring with him a copy of his paper which contained the diplomatic revelations in reference to the ecclesiastical dispute in Prussia.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM TO-DAY.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The newspapers say Count Von Arnim will be released to-morrow.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

Herr Hauser has been examined at Vienna. He refused to discover the source of his revelations in the Von Arnim case.

CONDITION OF COUNT VON ARMIN'S HEALTH—COUNT VON ARNIM-BOITZENBERG'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Oct. 28—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the physicians of the hospital where Count Von Arnim is confined decline to assume responsibility for the prisoner's health, if he continues shut up; they declare that he is worse in consequence of his confinement, and his immediate release and departure south are imperatively necessary for his restoration.

On the other hand, the *Prussian Cross Gazette* denies that there is any marked change in the Count's physical condition.

Prince Bismarck has written a note to the Count Von Arnim-Boitzenberg, positively deprecating his resignation; but the latter refuses to withdraw it.

THE DEPUTIES FROM LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The *Germania* (newspaper) says the Deputies from Lorraine will take their seats immediately upon the opening of the sessions of the Reichstag.

FRANCE.

THE SPANISH MEMORANDUM—AN EXPLANATORY NOTE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Government has communicated to the papers an official note, for the purpose of allaying the disquieting rumors current on the Bourse and elsewhere in connection with the Spanish memorandum. The note says that the memorandum refers more to past than to present matters, and that the attitude of none of the great powers justifies the alarm felt by Spain, and which served as a pretext for sending the memorandum.

SPAIN.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA—ADMIRAL TOPETE'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Reinforcements for the Spanish Army in Cuba were dispatched to that island to-day.

Admiral Topete has had a relapse, and is now seriously ill.

AN ATTACK ON IRUN BY CARLISTS IN PREPARATION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Times'* special dispatches anticipate an attack on Irun by the Carlists this week.

Don Carlos is expected to direct the operations in person, and troops and artillery are concentrating around his head-quarters at Vera.

THE CREW OF THE NIEVES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—*La Liberté* is informed that Spain has withdrawn her demand for the extradition of the crew of the steamer Nièves as deserters.

THE OUTRAGES IN MONTENEGRO.

THE GREAT POWERS ADVISE TURKEY TO MAKE REPARATION AND PUNISH THE PERPETRATORS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27.—*Le Nord*, the organ of the Russian Government, says the Montenegrin massacres cannot be overlooked; Turkey must mete out speedy justice to the perpetrators and make reparation for their crimes. The great powers have advised the Porte to take this course.

THE INVESTIGATION OF OUTRAGES.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Cattaro says the Porte has refused the request of the Montenegrins that the Consuls of the foreign powers be permitted to participate in the investigation of the late outrages.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

AUSTRIA TO FORM TREATIES OF COMMERCE WITH THE TURKISH PROVINCES—GERMANY AND RUSSIA SUPPORTING AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Austrian Government has informed the Porte of its intention to conclude commercial arrangements with his principalities, and has intimated that it considers discussion of the subject closed. Turkey is endeavoring to secure a stipulation that the principalities shall obtain the Porte's sanction before concluding any arrangements, but to this Austria declined to agree.

Germany and Russia have informed the Porte that they approve of the views of Austria, but do not say whether they intend to follow her example.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY GIVE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TREAT WITH THE PRINCIPALITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Daily News* says Russia and Germany have also notified the Porte that they intend to make commercial conventions with the Danubian Principalities.

ITALY.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—A PARTY HOSTILE TO ITALY IN EUROPE.

TURIN, Oct. 27.—Signor Visconte Venosti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a meeting of his constituents in this city last evening. He adverted to the fact of the existence of a party in Europe hostile to Italy, and expressed the wish that Italy would live in harmony with the other powers. The programme of the Government, he said, would be the maintenance of a financial equilibrium, and the adoption of measures for the public safety in certain provinces. The speaker, in conclusion, said: "This programme will also be the basis of our foreign policy, because it affects in essential conditions the strength and the credit of the State, both at home and abroad."

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

REPORT OF CAPT. TYLER ON THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD—THINGS NECESSARY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RESOURCES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Capt. Tyler made his report on the condition of the Erie Railway. He says the road undoubtedly possesses great natural advantages, but in order that its resources may be properly developed, several things are necessary, which he specifies as follows:

Double track, with steel rails and durable sleepers, on the whole main line and some other sections.

Some improvements in the gradients of the road.

Fresh extensions and connections.

Change of gauge indispensable.

Improved terminal arrangements to provide sufficient storage for increased traffic.

Iron bridges to be substituted for wooden, when the latter require renewal.

Speculation in coal-fields and all other objects should be avoided. No outside rings should be permitted to carry out any of the above-mentioned improvements. Liberal expenditure is required, but the precise amount to be expended from time to time can only be settled after most careful deliberation. There is probably no railway in the world which would better repay such large expenditure than this, if a really good management, supported by a stable constituency of proprietors, can be permanently secured.

Capt. Tyler recommends the organization of a strong committee in England to control arrangements with regard to fresh capital and expenditure generally. The report strongly urges the avoidance of competition wherever possible, and instances the four great railway systems penetrating the Alleghanies, which are carrying produce at manifestly unprofitable rates. Investors are told to make allowance for the depressing effects of last Autumn's panic, and not consider as normal the present year's traffic. The connecting line from Buffalo to Chicago is in an excellent condition. The report enlarges on the advantages of a Canadian connection, via the International Bridge, and concludes as follows:

"We have freely pointed out defects; but it is only fair to state that the same rigid scrutiny of the best of our English railways would show a long list of improvements and expenditures advisable. There is no cause for despair, but much reason to hope for the future of Erie, if only undue competition is avoided and good management secured."

Capt. Tyler estimates the cost of a change of guage at $8,500,000; improvement of gradients, $3,000,000; iron bridges, $1,500,000; and new depots, $700,000.

The bulk of these sums he thinks might be expended in about three years, and he advises the laying of 20,000 tons of steel rail within the same period.

INDIA.

THE IDENTITY OF THE PRISONER SUPPOSED TO BE NANA SAHIB.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.—The *Times of India* (newspaper) of to-day announces that Col. Mobray Thompson, the defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the person who claims to be Nana Sahib, though he says there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declares he was drunk when he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He states that he was arrested by mistake in 1864 and subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LAUNCH OF THE INMAN STEAMER CITY OF BERLIN—DEATH OF A CRICKETER.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The joint national agency have accepted Bowles Brothers' propositions and adopted the triple currency funding project.

The Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, of 5,000 tons burthen, was launched on the Clyde to-day.

John Lillywhite, the veteran cricketer, and compiler of several works on the national game, died to-day in his forty-eighth year.

THE LOSS OF THE MARY—FIVE MORE OF THE CREW RESCUED FROM A RAFT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The brig Lophema, from Liverpool for Baltimore, picked up from a raft five persons belonging to the steam-ship Mary, which foundered while on a voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. The Lophema transferred them to the bark Egyptian, which vessel landed them at Falmouth. It is probable that with the exception of the five persons above mentioned and the two landed at Falmouth by the steam-ship Horseguards, all those who were on the Mary, including the Captain, are lost.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

PROSPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN CROPS AND THE CONTINENTAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: "With less rain and colder temperature, the weather here and on the Continent has been favorable for late potatoes, seed-sowing, and all kinds of field work. In France potatoes are abundant, and they are free from disease. The tendency of the wheat market here is rather upward. In some cases there has been an advance of a shilling. The markets of France and Belgium have slowly followed those of Great Britain. The sales in England during the week show a diminution of 10,000 quarters, which makes evident the reluctance of growers to accept the present rates.

Freights in Hungary are declining, though they are yet too high to admit of the shipment of wheat to England. Southern Russia is beginning, however, to ship, despairing of doing better for some time to come, as the supplies are rapidly increasing.

It is thought that cold weather will soon interfere with shipments from America, by closing the rivers and canals, when some improvement in prices is expected.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—PEUT ETRE WINS THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, the principal event of the Newmarket Houghton meeting, took place to-day, and was won by Peut Etre, Chieftain coming in second, and Lord Gowran third. Out of 190 subscribers forty-two horses started, with seven to one laid against Peut Etre, and sixty-six to one each against Chieftain and Lord Gowran. Peut Etre won quite easily, coming home in a common canter, Chieftain beating Lord Gowran three lengths for second place. Aventuriere, the winner of the Cesarewitch, who carried seven pounds penalty thereafter, was fourth. Khedive, who before the start became favorite at five to one, passed under the string among the last of the field. The following is a summary of the race:

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, and only 5 if declared with 300 added; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, if handicapped below that weight, to carry, if a colt 126 pounds, if a filly 121 pounds; the second in the St. Leger, if handicapped below that weight, if a colt 121 pounds, if a filly 116 pounds; the winner of a handicap, value 300 sovereigns, after Sept. 10, (at 10 A. M.,) seven pounds; of any other handicap, three pounds extra; these extra weights to be accumulating; the winner of the Cesarewitch seven pounds over and above any other extra weight; the second horse receives fifty sovereigns out of the stakes; Cambridgeshire course; one mile and two hundred and forty yards; closed with 190 subscribers, fifty-nine of whom pay five sovereigns each.

Mr. P. Aumont's ch. c. Peut Etre, 3 years, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Favorite, 94 pounds....	1
Mr. G. Lambert's ch. c. Chieftain, 3 years, by Mandrake, dam The Thane, 82 pounds........	2
Mr. T. V. Morgan's b. c. Lord Gowran, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, dam by Merry Andrew, out of Cordelia, 45 pounds........	3
Lord Ailsbury's b. f. Aventuriere, 3 years, by Adventurer, out of Cantine........	4
Count De Jurgné's ch. c. Montargis, 4 years, by Orphelin, out of Woman in Red........	0
Mr. Somerville's gr. f. Oxford Mixture, 4 years, by Oxford, out of Irish Belle........	0
Capt. Machell's ch. c. Mr. Winkle, 3 years........	0
Count Nadasdy's br. c. Gamecock, 4 years, by Buccaneer, dam Game Pullet, (bred in Hungary,)..	0
Mr. Golby's br. m. Restless, 5 years, by Orest, dam Lady Middleton, by Surplice........	0
Lord Lascelle's ch. f. Benedictine, 3 years, by Cathedral, dam Alma, by Metwith........	0
Mr. Chaplin's b. m. The Pearl, 6 years, by Newminster, dam Caller On........	0
Mr. John Foy's b. c. His Grace, 4 years, by King Tom, dam Duchess of Voltigeur........	0
Mr. H. S. Pigott's ch. c. Quantock, 3 years, by King of Trumps, dam Stockings, (Barefoot's dam)........	0
Mr. E. Fould's b. f. Mignonette, 3 years, by Vertugardin, dam Marguerite, (bred in France)..	0
Mr. H. Bird's ch. c. Lowlander, 4 years, by Dalesman, dam Lufra........	0
Lord Bradford's br. c. Boscabe, 3 years, by Caterer, dam May Bell........	0
Lord Wilton's b. c. Carmelite, 4 years, by Beadsman, dam Sandal........	0
Mr. Somerville's b. c. Tichborne, 4 years, by Trumpeter, dam Mermaid........	0
Mr. Lefevre's b. c. Novateur, 3 years, by Monarque, dam Mlle. De Chantilly........	0
Mr. W. P. Greenell's gr. h. Derwent, 5 years, by Camerino, dam Maid of Derwent........	0
Mr. Savile's br. f. The Pique, 3 years, by Parmesan, dam Columbine........	0
Mr. C. Groucock's ch. f. Lady Alice, 3 years, by Trumpeter, dam Lady Palmerston........	0

LOUISIANA.

DISPATCHES FROM THE PARISHES WHERE ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE OR ARE EXPECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—The following dispatches have been received here:

HOMER, La., Oct. 27.—No additional arrests have been reported in this parish since Saturday. There are several bodies of troops in various parts of the parish. H. H. Maxey, a Republican, says that warrants are out for over 200 citizens. Not a single threatened individual has left, or will leave. There is a difference of opinion among the Republicans here, as to the effect of the arrests of Saturday, some of them repudiating the whole affair, and endeavoring to shift the responsibility. Rumors of arrests are frequent from the neighboring parishes.

NEW-IBERIA, La., Oct. 27.—It is reported that Zack Fournet and Benjamin Bertrand were arrested at St. Martin's to-day by the United States Deputy Marshal. The prisoners tried here yesterday are still in custody, all offers to sign bonds being refused. Gen. Declouet, one of the wealthiest planters in St. Martin's Parish, came here to-day to sign bonds, but was refused permission.

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 27.—A detachment of United States infantry, under command of Capt. Page, arrived here to-night. Their arrival caused much surprise among all classes of citizens, as the Parish of St. Mary's was never more quiet than at present, and a better and a more friendly feeling exists among the two races now than ever before.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS OF CLAIBORNE PARISH.

MONROE, La., Oct. 27.—The investigation before Commissioner Jewett of the case of Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey, and Mayor Richardson, of Homer, Claiborne Parish, who were brought here yesterday, closed to-day. The decision will be rendered to-morrow.

The testimony of Scott Rains, (colored,) the principal witness for the prosecution, was that the Republican meeting broke up because of a pistol-shot being fired in the street about a square away. No one disturbed or threatened the meeting, but he (Rains) was subsequently personally abused by a white man, but did not leave town till sunset.

Young Maxey, the other Government witness, testified favorably to the accused.

Sheriff Aycock, summoned by the defense, testified that himself, Ramsey, Richardson, and Scott were active in keeping the peace, which was threatened by the violent action of the negroes, who demanded possession of a white man who had had a difficulty with a negro, during which a pistol-shot was fired, and that he summoned several whites as an armed posse to suppress the mob; that he arrested the white man; that a forcible seizure of him by the blacks was attempted; that there was no politics in the case; that there were only about fifty white men in the town to 300 blacks.

Rev. J. H. Jordan, also for the defense, corroborated the testimony of Aycock, and said that when he saw the blacks rushing to seize the white man, he laid his hands on the shoulders of the foremost negro, and told him to await the action of the authorities; several in the rear cried, "Knock the —— white man loose;" the negroes halted, however, and finally quiet was restored.

Here the evidence closed and the case was argued by John Ray for the prosecution and Judge Richardson and Captain Cobb for the defense. The prisoners are confined, under guard, in an old dilapidated residence. The trial of Henry Mayfield and Phillips, of Lincoln, is fixed for to-morrow.

CONTEMPT SHOWN BY LIEUT. HODGSON.

HOMER, La., Oct. 27.—Judge Trimble has information that when Sheriff Aycock reached Vienna, and served the writs issued by him, the Sheriff and his deputy were treated in a most contemptuous manner, the writ of habeas corpus was disregarded, and shameful and abusive language was used by Lieut. Hodgson, in command, and by Marshal Seelye; the prisoners, Scott, Ramsey, and Richardson, were surrounded by soldiers with guns cocked and presented at the law officers, and the writs were defied by the military officer. Judge Trimble is indignant that the civil authority was disregarded, and will take steps to punish the offender. Trimble is a Republican, and a supporter of the Kellogg Administration.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT BY THE TROOPS.

MONROE, La., Oct. 27.—The telegraph company is taking testimony relative to the cutting of the wires by Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Seelye, west of Vienna. Both wires were cut in six different places, and forty or fifty feet taken out of each wire, and the ends wrapped around trees and the insulators removed. The repairer was several hours in repairing the damages. The affidavits will show that the cutting was done by the soldiers, and under orders from Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Seelye.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATOR MORTON AND THE "J. J. McP." TELEGRAM FORGERIES.

THE GREAT UNPUBLISHED SENSATION OF A NEW-YORK JOURNAL—FAMILIES IN OFFICE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The documents published in the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, purporting to be telegrams from Senator Morton and "J. J. McP.," are known here to be forgeries, and there is some reason for supposing they are part of the letters which were heralded last Spring in the editorials of a prominent newspaper, and were there put aside as false, and have remained unpublished till now. Their existence was known to several persons, and they have been seeking a market without success. The publication attracts little attention, as their fictitious character is apparent.

RELATIONS IN OFFICE.

The Treasury officers have been some time discussing the degrees of consanguinity which ought to exclude relatives from office, and have finally settled upon the following schedule: A person having a father or mother, or a son or daughter in any Department of the Government cannot be employed in the Treasury Department; and any persons now in the Departments who have either of the above-named relatives in Government service must be removed; a brother and sister or a husband and wife cannot both be employed in the Treasury Department, though a Treasury clerk who has a wife or brother or sister employed in some other department will not be discharged. It is said that two or three divisions of the Treasury have been found to be made up almost exclusively of members of a few families who have held their places for a long time in some cases, and many of these will be removed under the new order. One or two other departments are taking notice of the same matter, and quite a number of vacancies will be made in consequence.

THE ALLEGED SAFE CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of the safe burglars is progressing quite rapidly, and no complaint can be made that in the admission or rejection of evidence the Court has shown any partiality toward the indicted. To-day the testimony of Zirruth, one of the indicted, was taken, the Government withdrawing its prosecution for that purpose. It has been substantially anticipated. The trial promises to be extended to considerable length, if the mass of testimony which has been gathered is all submitted to the jury.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LABRADOR AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The following letter was received at the Treasury to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

To Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 14th of October and to previous correspondence, on the question of the relations of Labrador to the Dominion of Canada or to the Colony of Newfoundland, and particularly to the question in your note of the 14th inst., whether Labrador is or is not accepted as a part of the Dominion of Canada or of the Colony of Newfoundland from which fish are admitted free of duty under the Treaty of Washington, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a note from Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's representative, dated the 26th of October, upon that question, in which he informs the department that the whole of Labrador, outside of the Province of Quebec, is under the jurisdiction and government of the Colony of Newfoundland, and is actually included in and forms a part of that colony. In the absence of this information, now communicated, it has not been possible to furnish an earlier answer to your letter. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that the whole of Labrador being included in and forming a part of Newfoundland, the provisions of article 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington have been extended thereto, in pursuance of article 22 of the same treaty, and that the exemptions which by these articles are extended to the Dominion of Canada are equally applicable to Newfoundland, including Labrador. I also have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the proclamation of the President of the United States on the subject, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1874.

Your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Henry A. Adams has been ordered to command the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Commander George A. Stevens to command the Canonicus, at New-Orleans; Lieuts. A. R. Cruden and George S. Clay, and Assistant Paymaster William W. Barry, to the Canonicus; Pay Director George W. Abbot, to duty as temporary purchasing paymaster at Boston; Capt. R. T. Renshaw has been detached from the command of the Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders; Commander Edward Terry, from his present duties at the Naval Academy, and ordered as commandant of midshipmen on Nov. 1; Lieut. Commander J. F. McGleason, Lieuts. James K. Cogswell and R. B. Peck, Masters H. T. Monahan and John B. Collins, Surgeon Thomas B. Penrose, Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Conan, Chief Engineer William G. Buckler, and Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, from the Ticonderoga, and placed on waiting orders. Master H. W. Schaefer, from the Ticonderoga, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey; Ensign McDimock, from the Intrepid, and ordered to the Fortune; Paymaster F. T. Gillett, from the Ticonderoga, and ordered to settle his accounts.

THE CABINET.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present, except Gen. Belknap and Secretary Robeson, who were absent from the city.

POSTAL SERVICE TO MEXICO.

Under a recent arrangement between the Post Office Department and the New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, correspondence for Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Campeachy, and Progreso, Mexico, and Havana, Cuba, may be forwarded to its destination, via New-Orleans, by the steamers of said line sailing from that point on the 7th and 28th of November, 1874, and at subsequent dates, to be published in the monthly schedule of steamers issued by the Post Office Department.

THE MILITARY LEASE OF LEVEE FRONT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A distinguished member of the Bar states that the decision of the United States Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the City of New-Orleans against the New-York Mail Steam-ship Company, with regard to the levee front, involved and turned upon the following point, namely, that the military title would have been void had not the city, after the military authority ceased, accepted money from the lessees, and thereby confirmed the transaction with the military authority as a contract.

ALABAMA.

DISCHARGE OF HERNDON, WETMORE, AND SMITH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27.—Herndon, a Lee County farmer, who was arrested by the United States Marshal for discharging a negro, was tried and discharged.

Col Wetmore, and Smith, of Sumter, who were arrested by Beach and Hester, and carried to Mobile, have been released on their own recognizance, and John Little has been discharged, there being no evidence.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE OF MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 27.—The European and North American Railroad Company have made another claim on the State of Maine for 30,000 acres of land, formerly granted by the State to the road and reserved for school purposes. Also, a claim to 10,000 acres on the Penobscot River, granted by Massachusetts to Maine at the time of separation, and subject to the disposition of the Legislature. The road has already been beaten in three suits against the State, and the present claim will be submitted to the Supreme Court.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING—THE PASTORS' CONFERENCE—PAPERS READ.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New-York is holding its sixty-seventh anniversary at Hornellsville, Steuben County. The Pastor's Conference was held to-day, there being about 225 clergymen present. The following-named were chosen officers: Chairman, Rev. J. Butterfield, of Oswego; Secretary, W. B. Wright, of Seneca Falls; Treasurer, Rev. E. H. Johnson, of Ballston Springs; Librarian, Rev. John C. Ward, of Oxford.

Committee of Arrangements for the Next Session—Rev. J. F. Elder, of New-York; Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, of Albany; Rev. W. H. Maynard, of Auburn; Rev. James Cooper, of Rondout, and Rev. J. R. Kendrick, of Poughkeepsie.

Committee on the State of Religion—Rev. C. W. Pattengill, of Gloversville; Rev. H. F. Dane, of Malone, and Rev. O. E. Mallory, of Batavia.

Fund Committee—Rev. E. H. Johnson, of Ballston Springs; Rev. Thomas Royer, of Elbridge, and Rev. C. J. Shrimpton, of Fayetteville.

In the morning a paper was presented by Rev. Dr. D. G. Corey, of Utica, on the conditions of permanent and successful pastorates. In the afternoon papers were presented by Rev. J. M. B. Clark, of Albion, on methods of prosecuting revival work; Rev. H. L. Morehouse, of Rochester, on the representative Baptist organization; Rev. Dr. Charles Fairman, of Havana, on the relation of churches and Pastors to educational work; and by Rev. A. Coit, of Wellsville, on evil drifts and their remedy. In the evening Rev. Dr. S. S. Cutting, of Brooklyn, read a paper on the pre-revolutionary Baptist ministers, and Rev. Dr. G. Anderson, of Brooklyn, delivered the annual sermon.

The papers of Dr. Corey, Mr. Morehouse, and Mr. Coit were very fine and attracted much attention. To-morrow the convention proper is to be held.

Among the prominent Baptist clergymen present are the following; Rev. Dr. J. Saluslia Anderson, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, Secretary of the Rochester Theological Seminary; Rev. Drs. J. S. Backus and S. S. Cutting, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. E. Dodge, President, and Prof. J. M. Andrew, Latin Professor of the Madison University; Rev. Dr. D. R. Ford, of the Elmira Female College; Rev. Dr. Charles Fairman, of the Cook Academy at Havana; Rev. Dr. A. S. Patton, editor of the *Baptist Weekly*; Rev. Dr. Edward Bright, editor of the *Examiner*; Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Wright, of Binghamton, and Rev. Dr. J. S. Hickox, of Brooklyn.

DESTITUTION IN NEBRASKA.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN A STARVING CONDITION—AID REQUIRED.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 27.—Information received from South-western Nebraska shows that thousands of people are in a starving condition. One informant saw many who for weeks had nothing to eat, but baked squash and pumpkin and salt, and others who had lived on baked flour and water, one meal a day, for weeks. Ten thousand people in this State will need aid sufficient to keep them from starvation and cold during the Winter. Hundreds of people are naked and on the verge of starvation, and without means to leave the State.

Snow fell at Laramie and Cheyenne to-day, and a heavy rain here.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—1 A.M.—The barometer has fallen over the North-west and upper lakes, with north-east winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the former, and thence to Missouri; north-east to north-west winds, stationary barometer, and partly cloudy weather prevail on the lower lakes, and thence to the Ohio valley; clear, warm weather, variable winds and calms, and slight barometric changes in Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. North-westerly and west winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, clearing and partly cloudy and cold weather.

For the upper lakes and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the lower lakes, falling barometer, north-west to north-east winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, followed by occasional rain.

For the Gulf States, diminishing pressure, south-east and southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, light northerly winds, slight barometric changes, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, clear and clearing weather, followed in the evening by partial cloudiness in the western part of the former.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy.

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M........	56°	50°	3:30 P. M........	62°	71°
6 A. M........	59°	48°	6 P. M........	58°	67°
9 A. M........	63°	53°	9 P. M........	51°	63°
12 M........	65°	64°	12 P. M........	49°	62°

Average temperature yesterday........ 69¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 59⅞

THE KENTUCKY OUTRAGES.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The *Courier-Journal's* Shelbyville (Ky.) special to-night says that the young negro girl who was shot by masked men on Sunday morning last will probably recover. The affair has produced intense excitement in the county. The place where the outrage was committed is among the hills and is inhabited by a very rough population.

A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* had a conversation with Gov. Leslie at Frankfort to-night, relative to the outrage, in which the Governor said he had as yet no further information as to the affair than the account in the papers, but that as soon as he has the official report from the county officers he will use every power vested in him as the Chief Executive of the State to bring these outlaws to justice, as indeed he intends to use his power to put down lawlessness and violence in any part of the State in which they may crop out.

Gov. Leslie's prompt action in other recent cases of the same kind is a guarantee that he means what he says.

THE CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Citizens' Association has tendered an invitation to Gen. Shaler to accept the position of General Supervisor of the fire companies of Chicago. The action of this association has been the only thing necessary to make the invitation unanimous on the part of the Municipal authorities.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The seventh annual International Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association will meet here to-morrow. There are from 300 to 400 delegates expected, a large proportion of whom have already arrived. The main business before the convention will be a revision of the constitution and by-laws, and the reorganization of the association on a more satisfactory basis.

THE INDIANS.

THE DISTURBANCE AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—WORTHLESS SAVAGES OBJECTED TO RAISING A FLAG, AND CUT THE POLE TO PIECES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received, via Fort Laramie, the following telegram from Agent Saville, dated at the Red Cloud Agency, the 24th inst.:

"Yesterday I had a pole brought here for a flag-staff, and some Indians raised objections to having a flag at the agency. To-day a large number of Indians, armed and painted, came in and cut the pole in pieces. I called upon Red Cloud, who was present, to prevent it, but he refused. I then called upon the military for protection. A squad of the Third Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Crawford, responded, and bravely marched through several hundred armed and painted Indians. Many of the agency Indians used all their exertion to prevent a collision. The leaders of the party are worthless Indians, and the same men who raised the disturbance at this agency last Fall."

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORT OF THE MOBILE COTTON EXCHANGE FROM SEPT. 15 TO OCT. 27.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 27.—The Cotton Exchange here submits the following report of the growth and condition of the crop in this district from Sept. 15 to Oct. 27:

From thirty-seven counties seventy-eight replies have been received. Frost is generally reported throughout the State, the effects of which, however, are only damaging to a limited extent. The weather is favorable for gathering, and two-thirds were picked on an average at the date of our replies, and planters expect to finish by the 15th November. Twelve counties report an increased yield, compared with last year, varying from five to one hundred per cent., and averaging for the twelve counties twenty-five per cent. One county reports the same as last year. Twenty-four counties report a decrease of ten to fifty per cent., and an average of twenty-five per cent. decrease. The crop will be picked cleaner and earlier than usual.

Mississippi.—Forty-one replies from seventeen counties report frost. The weather, quantity picked, and the date of expected completion, are the same as in Alabama. One county, Monroe, reports a yield the same as last year; Lowndes County, an increase of twenty-five per cent., and the remaining fifteen counties report a decrease of ten to fifty per cent. and an average of thirty-three per cent. The general condition is the same as in Alabama, with the exception of some complaints of the inefficiency of labor.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN DITCHED IN IOWA—NINE CARS DAMAGED.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 27.—The Ottumwa express, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was wrecked at Whitfield, a few miles west of Fairfield, Iowa, to-day. The whole train was ditched. It is positively stated that nineteen passengers are fatally injured, and several killed outright.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 27—10 P. M.—A special from Hawk Eye says: The train which ran off the track near Fairfield, this morning, had the engine and nine cars ditched. The fireman was seriously injured, one arm being crushed, and otherwise badly bruised. No other person was hurt. The first reports were grossly exaggerated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It is again said that Riel is in Montreal.

The Hartfords defeated the Athletics in Hartford, yesterday, by a score of 10 to 3.

Jules Berton, Vice Consul of France at Sacramento, Cal., has tendered his resignation to the Consul.

Hiram Simonton has been appointed to be Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the Third Ohio District.

The President has recognized William Coppinger as Consul General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States of America.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, will call on the President and other Government officers before leaving Washington.

At a meeting of the Toronto City Council on Monday evening, Mr. B. Herman was elected City Treasurer by a majority of five votes.

A number of prominent railway men are stopping at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. Among them is A. M. Watson, Ex-President of the Erie Railway Company.

The dry goods house of Sherwood, Butler & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, was entered by burglars Monday night, who carried off $3,000 to $5,000 worth of silks and laces.

A general Court-martial will meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y., on the 29th of October, for the trial of private Hohorst and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Moses Lefever, one of the oldest steam-boat men on the Hudson, died at New-Paltz, yesterday, of erysipelas. He was widely known among Hudson River steam-boat men.

The Post Office Department has ordered a mail service on the International and Great Northern Railroad, between Houston and Columbia, Texas, fifty-two miles, commencing Nov. 16.

Intelligence from England, received in Halifax, N. S., leads to the belief that Sadler will row Brown before the end of the year, in accordance with the latter's original challenge for a five-mile race.

In a game of ball at Boston, yesterday, between the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs, the former scored 11 to the latter's 6, when the game was called, at the end of the seventh inning, on account of darkness.

Angus McTavish, an old resident of Dunwich, Ontario, met with a horrible death last evening. In attempting to head off a steer, the animal attacked him furiously, carried him some distance on its horns and dashed him to the ground. He died shortly after, suffering great pain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses by the Georgetown (Mass.) fire foot up $100,000.

Fires broke out on Monday in the groves and fields near Toledo, Ohio, but were controlled.

One hundred cords of wood were burned on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Genoa, Ohio, on Monday night.

A fire last night, in Richmond, Va., destroyed the machine department of H. M. Smith & Co.'s agricultural implement manufactory. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is only partially covered by insurance.

The steamer Sunshine, of the New-London and Long Island Line, which is laid up at New-London, Conn., was fired in three different places Monday night. The damage is estimated at $2,000.

The Glades Hotel, Oakland, Md., owned by John Dailey, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—Four white citizens were brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshals from Scriven County to-day, charged with violating the Enforcement act at the recent State election. The affair was a rough fight between one or two blacks and whites, in which the former were routed.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA.

FROM NATCHITOCHES TO SHREVEPORT—PINE HILLS AND OAK BOTTOMS—THE INHABITANTS THEREOF—CONDITION OF THE NEGROES—A LOUISIANA SENATOR—NEED OF A SCHOOL SYSTEM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHREVEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

Shreveport has an evil reputation North as the special home of the White Leaguer, and, indeed, his birthplace, for the idea of the association was first promulgated by the Shreveport *Times*. But in St. Louis, this northern capital of Louisiana is regarded with eyes of extreme affection, for it connects with the Iron Mountain Railroad of that city, and it is a great entrepot for St. Louis goods, and sends back in exchange a large amount of cotton. It is notoriously the most enterprising and progressive city of the whole State, and in many things puts New-Orleans to the blush. Knowing these facts beforehand, I was not surprised to find that from the moment I emerged from the pine hills of Natchitoches Parish, and struck the great oak bottoms of De Soto Parish, there were good roads carefully kept in order, with fair bridges over the bayous. I may here remark that this was the first instance of the kind I had met. Among the Bayou Bœuf country the bridges were the work of private individuals, and there was so little traffic along the roads that they required no attention, as certainly they received none. But in all other places the efforts of civilisation to maintain communication between different places were fast becoming obliterated.

In De Soto Parish I found, too, that there was comparatively little stealing of stock by the negroes, and that the great majority of the farmers raised some if not all their own bacon. They were of a totally different class from the planters in the Southern parishes, being men who knew every part of a farmer's business, and who worked with their own hands. Some of them had flocks of sheep, and did well with the wool. All had plenty of cows and made fair butter, and a company was being formed to set up a tannery at Mansfield, the country seat. The negroes, who were in the minority, worked famously both as hands and for their own account. There was, however, no working on shares. Thrifty colored men hired the land at about $3 per acre, and did well. They would lease from twenty to fifty acres, though the most prosperous of the colored farmers preferred to work only about thirty-five acres, because they could manage this with the assistance of their wives, and needed no help. And they were successful because, being mixed among the white men and encouraged and taught by them, they did not give way to laziness, to the allurements of hunting and fishing, as they do in the lower parishes. Their prevailing vice—stealing—was also thoroughly kept down by the certain conviction that if they were caught they would be shot on the spot without appeal to judge or jury. This certainty has altogether prevented the crime of cattle-stealing in this locality.

It is true that the white inhabitants of this region are almost barbarians. Murders are of very frequent occurrence—murders often of white men by white men. I do not know whether the time when I traversed this land was specially unfortunate in this particular, but three murders were committed during that very week. On Monday two were killed at Logansport, and on Wednesday a third victim was sent to a bloody grave. I will give the facts without the names, so that the readers of THE TIMES may understand the temper of the people of De Soto. Three brothers were drinking at Logansport, and mounted their horses to ride away from the store. Two rode off, but the third remained, got into a discussion about a past trouble with another man, pistols were drawn, and he was shot dead. Another man who witnessed the shooting galloped after the brothers to tell them of it. They immediately accused him of being the murderer of their brother and blew his brains out on suspicion, though he was as innocent as I myself. On Wednesday night a man named Davenport, a desperado who had all his life been in fights, was shot from the outside of the house as he, his wife, and children, were sitting down to supper. The murderer fired a shot-gun through a broken pane of glass, and stole off without leaving any trace of himself save the impression of his boots. As they were common store boots, and of the size most generally worn by white men, this afforded a very insufficient clue. Moreover, the character of the man was unfavorable, and hence, perhaps, the citizens took no steps in the matter.

Here, if anywhere, the stories of Senator Morton and Mr. Jewett about the pools of blood throughout Louisiana ought to be verified. But it is a fact that twenty white men are shot here for one colored man. And then the latter is executed for crime by a rude sort of justice. There are but two offenses which a negro can commit which will rouse the white men here—stealing cattle and outrages upon white women. Neither of these is likely in a parish where the whites are in a majority, and therefore the shooting of colored men in this wild barbarous land is actually rare. As a proof of the utter feeling of security of the negroes here, I will relate a little occurrence which passed before my own eyes. I was stopping for the night at a country store kept by a well-known White Leaguer of the name of Emory. There was no other place to stop, and the house had a reputation for rude comfort which made it attractive. About dusk, a wagon filled with negroes, and drawn by four splendid oxen, came up to the door. There were three negroes and their wives, and they had been to dispose of their cotton and to invest some of the proceeds in flour and other things which Emory did not keep. But the rest of their shopping they loyally reserved for this man, whom they considered a friend, although a pronounced White Leaguer. They were soon busy buying linsey-woolsey stuffs, brogans, calicoes, and other things. I was watching the cattle that immediately stretched themselves comfortably on the road and meditated. They were so patient that they did not even whisk their tails at the enormous gad-flies that settled on their hides and bloated themselves to repletion with their blood. I was curious about these flies, and caught one wretch so full of blood that it burst in my hand. One of the colored women was looking on in an amused way. "Them's gad-flies," said she, "Shoo, they don't hurt the cattle."

"Don't they; why they seem to draw plenty of blood from them."

"De oxen don't mind 'em. I see one settle for half an hour on that ox, (pointing to the near wheeler,) and he never whisked his tail, not once."

Said I, "These are a fine team. Do they belong to your husband?"

"Them for ones does. Them near ones [illegible] longs to dat other colored man what's buying de coffee just now."

"And who owns the wagon?"

"We does."

At this moment the owner of the wagon put his head outside the door, and called "Rose."

"What for," she answered, without turning round.

"'Bout de chile's boots." This brought her immediately into the store, and I followed from curiosity. Mr. Emory had a pair of child's boots in his hand, and a big negro was shaking his head at them. The storekeeper was dignified, reproachful, and argumentative. "Those are for a two-year-old boy, and unless your boy is all foot, (in which case I can't pretend to fit him,) unless he's all foot, then these boots will fit him."

"He's got a powerful big foot, mister," said the colored man in an apologetic tone, looking at Rose, who snatched the boots and looked at them for half a second. "Dey's not big enuff," she said dictatorially, and pushed them into the storekeeper's hand. He looked over his stock and produced another pair of lace-up boots with shining brass tips. "Too heavy for him," said the woman, evidently mistress of the situation, upon which Emory gave it up in despair, and admitted he couldn't fit the young African with the powerful big foot. Rose now went to the counter and bought some dry goods, and in the meanwhile I got into conversation with her husband. He farmed thirty-five acres—twenty in cotton, ten in corn, and the rest in peas, red peppers, sweet potatoes, turnips, &c. He had raised nine big bales of cotton on his twenty acres, and had just got the cash for it. One of the other men had raised eight and the third one six. They had all gone to Shreveport and bought each a barrel of flour, some sugar, and other things with some of their money. They had received thirteen and an eighth cents a pound for their cotton, and their bales averaged 600 pounds. They all paid $3 per acre for their land. They all raised their own hogs, for there was fine mast in the woods, both oak and beech, the latter being considered the best of all kinds. He himself had a fine horse and also two mules, the oxen not being much good for plowing or working generally on the land. The other men were not so well off. They had horses, too, but not so good as his, and one of them had a mule.

Just at this time there was a halt in the trading; the storekeeper drew a full measure of whisky, and invited them all to partake, which they did without the least hanging back on the part of the women. Crackers also were passed round, and after this slight refection the trading was resumed and brought to a successful termination. Then there was another round of whisky, which nearly intoxicated the whole party, and they all piled into the wagon and stretched themselves at full length, and fell asleep, excepting one of their number who undertook to drive the oxen. He waited, however, to light his pipe, and sat down to smoke it meditatingly, whereupon the oxen lay down too. Then he reflected that he might be hungry, and he came back in the store for a box of sardines. This cost a quarter, but he could find only fifteen cents; however, the storekeeper forgave him the balance. Taking a couple of crackers he made once more for the wagon, and deposited his lunch in a secret corner under the recumbent forms of his friends. Being in the wagon, he reflected that he might as well go to sleep too. So he first started the oxen, and then lay down calmly, and the whole crowd slept the sleep of the just, while the oxen paced on slowly and majestically down the road and out of sight.

I made a little calculation of how much money the party had with them, and they must have had, allowing for the rent having been paid and for the money disbursed in Shreveport and at Emory's, over $800 in hard cash. The wagons, oxen, and contents were worth from $250 to $300, and yet here they were in a country where, if we may believe Senator Morton, the swamps are deadly with the stench of putrefying negro corpses, abandoning themselves to Providence and their oxen, as confident of safety as a babe sleeping in its crib while its mother sews by its side. If only one-tenth of what has been repeated of this part of Louisiana were true, there would not be a negro in the place. They are a most timid and apprehensive race, and they would leave North Louisiana and go southward. But the fact that they are farming here and accumulating property, gives the lie with stinging emphasis to that cruelly unjust speech of Senator Morton. Here is a parish where white men use the pistol with as little compunction as I do a teaspoon, where men are shot down in drunken, senseless fury, without a moment's hesitation, and yet here in this semi-barbarous land the colored man feels such a sense of absolute security, that he goes to sleep in his wagon when he has in his pockets the price of his year's labor. That law and order, in the Northern acceptation of these words, do not exist is true. But that there is any feeling against the negro is diabolically false, and has been invented simply to mislead public opinion North.

When I arrived in Shreveport I presented my letters of introduction to some of the leading citizens, and was received as a long-lost brother. The editor of the Shreveport *Times* made a feast for me; Judge Egan placed his office and his books at my disposal, and everyone made me feel that all were pre-eminently glad to see me. The mere fact that I had ridden on horseback throughout Louisiana was in itself a refutation of many of the charges brought against them, and they evidently looked upon it in that light. I lost no time in seeing Senator William Harper, a burly, good-humored negro who has preferred politics to working. He was very pleasant and cordial, but seemed reluctant to be questioned. I persisted, however. Like the man who wanted to know, in one of Dickens' novels, I was determined to find out the sentiments of the colored folks in North Louisiana with regard to the strife between them and the Democratic white men. I asked him point blank: "Why do your people vote the Republican ticket?"

He said: "Because it is the only party that we can trust."

"Trust for what?"

"For our rights before the law, for our right to go anywhere where a white man goes, and for our women to go anywhere where white ladies go."

"Do I understand you to mean for the rights secured to you by the Civil Rights bill?"

"Yes; that's what I mean."

"If the Democrats should carry the election what have you to fear from them?"

"We'd have to fear for our lives, and for our rights of every kind. We would be cheated of our wages, as the colored men are now in many places, and there would not be a single Judge or jury in the land that would give us fair play."

"Do you think that they would reduce you back into slavery?"

"Oh, no; we don't fear that. But we would have to labor for nothing, 'cause they wouldn't pay us our wages."

"What makes you think that your lives would be in danger?"

"Because there's thousands of colored men been shot in this very parish—shot for nothing, or just for attending Republican meetings."

"Aye, indeed; is that so, Mr. Harper? Now, how many of these thousands were persons with whom you were acquainted—friends of yours, political workers with you?"

"Hundreds of them, Sir, hundreds."

"Can you make me out a list of friends of yours who have been shot within the present year?"

"No; I declar I can't; I don't remember their names, but I tell you 'twas so."

"But, Mr. Harper, you are the Senator for this district, and if you wish me to believe you, and to send such a report to the NEW-YORK TIMES, you must remember you must give me, or get others to give me, name or date, and circumstances of slaying, otherwise I shall not be able to write that negro men are killed in any case for political reasons. I know that white men have been killed for robbing and cheating, and I know that a Spaniard was most cruelly and barbarously murdered under pretense that he was distributing arms to colored men, and I know that two colored men were hung at Coushatta."

"Weren't they hung for political reasons?" broke in the Senator.

"No! they were executed for shooting Mr. Dixon with intent to kill him, and they confessed the crime. He was dangerously, almost mortally wounded, but he is living yet, though he has not recovered by any means."

"Why didn't they put him in the jail, and try him?"

"Because they are desperate men, who care nothing for the forms of law, and because there was no one to administer the law, and if there had been he would not have been trusted."

"Ah," said the Senator, "that's the way they treat the colored man. If a white man shoots one of us, there's an end of it, but if I should have a difficulty with you, and shoot you, the white men would put me in jail, and then at night time, come and lynch me."

"What makes you say that?"

"Because it has happened in hundreds of cases. I can't remember names, but 'tis so, 'tis so."

"Well, Senator, I do believe that they have no respect for law here, but it must be owned that the law is not of a quality entitled to respect. But you know Senator Sweazey, of Bayou Sara, don't you?"

"Yes, I know him. I met him in the Senate."

"He deliberately and in cold blood murdered Mr. Winter, and was bonded out, and never punished, but elected to the Senate. And in the same parish was a colored man named Taylor, who, in cold blood shot down young Hale in his own bedroom. He was bonded out, and is now running for Parish Judge. What do you say to that?"

"Well," mused the Senator, gravely, "that was in a more Christian country than Caddo Parish, but here those men would not have lived twenty-four hours. There would have been no protection for them, no trial, but just take them out at night time and hang them up."

"But, Mr. Harper, what do you think must be the feelings of the friends of Mr. Winter, and of young Hale, to see these cold-blooded murderers going about, not only safe, but elected to high office? Don't you see that there's no law nor order anywhere, and that the goose and the gander are served with the same sauce of ruffianism?"

"There ain't much law in North Louisiana, that's a powerful fact, but its better for a colored man to live in the southern parishes."

I saw clearly that Mr. Harper could only see one side of the case, and I did not care to pursue that part any further. I have indicated in former letters the elements dangerous to the safety of the negro, and therefore 'tis useless to repeat them. I turned the conversation upon the earnings of the colored man, and found him strongly of opinion that the white planters did not pay their hands fairly. I think, in numerous exceptional cases, that they do not, but the great majority of planters are only too kind and considerate to the colored man. He is most successful when he is kept on the *qui vive* by white farmers around him, whose example makes him industrious—for industry is contagious—and whose revolvers keep him honest. But I noticed one curious thing, that up here where white labor competes with colored, the leaders of the negroes do not even pretend that the Democrats intend, if successful, to reduce them to slavery. Their fear is for their lives, and their clamor is for civil rights. Down lower, along the Red River, where there is no white labor, the leaders of the colored man do not pretend that his life is in danger from the White League, but only his liberty. In both cases they appeal to the leading fear that is likely to exist in the timid negro's imagination.

The policy of the Federal Government in viewing the bad element of Louisiana white men through a magnifying glass, and the frauds and corruptions of the carpet-baggers through a diminishing glass, is so exasperating to just men that it goes far to make them forget the real danger to the colored man. I do believe that the negro would have very great difficulty in recovering his wages from a white employer before a Democratic Parish Judge. The planters, as a rule, are fair men and kindly disposed, but the trouble would be with the exceptions. The leading politicians in Louisiana are nearly all Whigs; also the planters; but the small fry of the towns are genuine Democrats, and really dislike the negro. While the policy of the State would be framed by those who are well-wishers of the colored men—by those who are imbued with a noble theory of politics—the jackals are full of prejudices. Yet they are the very men who would be Parish Judges. The District Judgeships would fall to fine, noble old Whigs like Judge Manning, of Alexandria, or Judge Egan, of Shreveport, or the recently-deceased Judge Boyce, of Cotile Landing. But the Ward Magistracies and the Parish Judgeships would be possessed by a set of narrow-minded and prejudiced Democrats who would most certainly be unjust to colored men. They would be rebellious also, if rebellion had not been actually whipped out of them. And for this danger some remedy should be provided.

At Shreveport, I am grieved to say that the education of the rising generation has been terribly neglected. Though a city of 10,000 inhabitants, it had no school whatsoever until three years ago. Then a colored school was opened; subsequently another colored school was opened, and finally, last year, after the yellow fever subsided, a school for white children was started. This was only in consequence of the battles between two carpet-baggers, George L. Smith, member of Congress, and Col. Keating. The former was the President of the School Board, and the latter denounced him as a thief who had stolen nearly all the School Fund. As the colored teachers were not paid, and as no buildings had been erected for school purposes, very inadequate houses having been temporarily rented, this was no doubt true. The money has disappeared, and no attempt has been made to account for it. Smith conciliated Keating when he became a member of Congress by making him President of the board in his turn, and the first act of the latter was to inaugurate a white school last November. But this year, though there has been no epidemic, the schools have not been opened, and it is the opinion of the citizens generally that Keating and my friend the Senator, William Harper, have spent the money in electioneering purposes. When I reflect that the rising generation of young Louisiana people have grown up without education, I am almost ready to condone their cruelty and wickedness. That they cheat the negroes, that they bully them, that they are foremost in all deeds of blood, that they were the ones who forced the bloody issue at Colfax and waylaid the fugitives from Coushatta, I for one do not doubt. But only think of their wretched training, only think of their associations and the poignant memories of happy olden times. The poor miserable fellows deserve some compassion at our hands, even though they are blood-besmeared, ignorant, drunken, and wolfish. It all comes from want of education. If the Federal Government was compelled to interfere in the affairs of Louisiana it should have seen that before all things there were schools in every ward. G.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE RITUALISTS DEFEATED.

ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED CANON RESTRICTING RITUALISTIC CEREMONIES—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Episcopal Church Convention struck a blow at Ritualism yesterday by the adoption of the proposed amendment to canon 20, restricting ritualistic ceremonies. The debate was resumed at 11 o'clock, and was continued thereafter during the entire day. Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, protested against any restrictive measures being adopted. Mr. John W. Andrews, of Ohio, supported the proposed amendments to the canon, and asked the house to declare its emphatic condemnation of the evils against which the canon was directed. Rev. Dr. Bolton, of Pennsylvania, denied the personal presence of the Savior in the sacred elements and expressed his opposition to their adoration. Rev. Dr. Beers, of Albany, held that there was no necessity for legislation on the question under discussion. Rev. Alexander Garrett, of Nebraska, supported the proposed canon, while Rev. Dr. Lewin, of Maryland, opposed it, but was in favor of special legislation on the subject. Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Connecticut, while condemning ritualistic practices, said he would support the amendment of the deputy from Wisconsin, (Dr. De Koven,) as his suggestions would, if adopted, be more effectual in checking Ritualism than the proposed canon. Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Tennessee, was opposed to the canon, and deprecated hasty action in the matter. Other delegates having spoken, a division was taken at 4 o'clock on the adoption of the proposed amendment to the canon, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority, the clerical vote by dioceses being 38 for and 2 against it, and the lay vote 34 for and 3 against. The papers read during the recent debate on the confirmation of Dr. Seymour were ordered to be printed, the injunction of secrecy having been removed. An interesting report was presented from the Committee on the State of the Church, giving details as to its growth during the last three years. The report, on the whole, was considered satisfactory. The Committee on New Dioceses reported in favor of dividing the Diocese of Wisconsin.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after the usual reading of morning prayer, the Chairman of the House of Deputies took his seat, and the minutes of the session of Monday were read and approved. The first business of the morning was the reading of a message from the House of Bishops embodying the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house concur in Message No. 33 of the House of Deputies, (as to fixing a place for the next General Convention,) and the House of Bishops names, as members of such joint committee on its part, the Bishops of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Then ensued a discussion as to whether the papers which had been submitted to the house during the secret debate on the confirmation of Dr. Seymour were the property of the house or of the gentlemen who read them. The discussion was settled by ordering the papers in question to be printed, as the injunction of secrecy had been removed.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

From the Committee on the State of the Church was submitted a report, of which the following is an abstract:

During the last three years a larger number of Bishops have deceased than during any similar period in the history of the Church. The following are the names of the ten included in the list, with the dates of their deaths, so far as known: Right Revs. Charles Pettit McIlvaine, Ohio, March 12, 1873; Manton Eastburn, Massachusetts, Sept. 11, 1872; George Upfold, Indiana, Aug. 26, 1872; Henry John Whitehouse, Illinois, ——; John Payne, (retired,) Africa, Oct. 23, 1874; Thomas F. Davis, South Carolina, Dec. 2, 1871; Henry W. Lee, Iowa, ——; George M. Randall, Colorado, Sept. 28, 1873; William E. Armitage, Wisconsin, ——; John G. Auer, Cape Palmas, Africa, ——. During the same period the seven following new Bishops have been consecrated: Right Revs. Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, D. D., Central Pennsylvania, 1871; William Hobart Hall, D. D., Niobrara, 1873; John Gottlieb Auer, D. D., Africa, 1873; Benjamin N. Paddock, D. D., Massachusetts, 1873; Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., (Assistant,) South Carolina, 1873; John F. Spaulding, D. D., Colorado, 1874; Ed. R. Welles, D. D., Wisconsin, 1874.

The details of the growth of the Church during the last three years are most encouraging in general, but there are some facts not cheering or satisfactory. In 1874 there are but 301 candidates for holy orders against 448 in 1871. In 1873 there were ordinations in all only 170, and some 60 of the candidates were unable to maintain themselves. Consequently greater vigilance, and particularly in the requisite examinations, is recommended. The success of the Church's missionary work has been abundant, and a general church-building fund is recommended to be formed. Circumstances have called special attention to the missionary work in the Northern and New-England States and among the negroes of the South. Among the latter especially still greater efforts are recommended. Finally, the committee express the opinion that the events of the past triennium warrant the belief that the Church has a most encouraging future before her. The report closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the view of the state of the Church here presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, asking their prayers and blessings, and requesting them to prepare and cause to be published a pastoral letter to the members of the Church.

The closing resolution was carried, but a motion that 500 copies of the report should be printed for the use of the members was lost.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a resolution requesting of the House of Bishops the expression of their opinion as to postures in the communion service, reported that they had considered the same, and were of opinion, in view of the recommendation already made by the committee of a commission to revise the rubrics, that it is not expedient to adopt the resolution.

THE CANON ON DIVORCE.

The Committee on Canons also presented a second report, recommending the amendment of the canon on the subject of marriage and divorce, which had been passed by the House of Bishops, so that it be made to read as follows:

No minister of this church shall solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living, and where the divorce was obtained for some cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

A report was then presented from the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses in favor of the proposed erection of a new diocese in Wisconsin, and recommending the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A request has been presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates from the Diocese of Wisconsin that a new diocese be erected in the present Diocese of Wisconsin, to consist of the nineteen counties of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano, Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, and also such portions of Dodge County as it may be necessary to include in the limits of the new diocese, and whereas it appears, by official documents laid before this house, that the Bishop of Wisconsin has consented to the erection of said diocese, and that all the requirements of the fifth article of the constitution are fulfilled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this house, the House of Bishops concurring, do consent to and ratify the formation of the said new diocese within the limits of the present Diocese of Wisconsin.

The report was laid over.

Rev. Henry S. Getz, of Pittsburg, called up a resolution introduced by him yesterday, requesting the House of Bishops to provide a form of service suited to the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence. It was laid on the table.

The order of the day for eleven o'clock was the election of a Vice President. The nominations made were Judge Lucius B. Otis, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Central New-York; Judge H. W. Sheffey, of Virginia; Mr. T. C. Montgomery, of Western New-York; Rev. Dr. E. M. Van Dusen, of Central New-York; Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan; and Gov. J. W. Stevenson, of New-York. No election was held, as the order of the day was laid on the table, and the discussion of Ritualism resumed.

ADDRESS OF DR. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, who had not concluded his speech the previous evening, again addressed the house. He referred to the system adopted in Massachusetts, and hoped when the gentlemen of the House of Deputies would have an opportunity of coming to Boston to witness the working of Ritualism there, they would appreciate his arguments. He knew perfectly well that when his ancestors left the Church, they believed in the Divine presence in the sacrament of communion, and believed that grace was imparted in the sacrament of baptism. But when they threw away religious observances, they lost faith in the efficacy of those sacraments. They threw away their fonts, and now it would be found that very few were baptised in these churches. In the place of worship where he was brought up they had a very strong notion of the Divine presence in the sacrament. Now every man, woman, and child was invited to partake of the sacrament, and it was found that the same belief did not prevail. Referring to Bishop Cummins, he said he had heard of a certain Celt who came to this country, who was asked if he was not perfectly happy since he came to a free country. He replied that he was, but he wanted to make everybody do what he liked. So it was with Bishop Cummins; because he could not make everybody think as he pleased he left the Church. For his own part there was nothing pleased him more than in being associated with persons who differed with him. He thought if there was any circumstance for which he could devoutly thank God it was because he had for his Pastor a man who differed from him in many things. In regard to the effect of stringent measures in putting down doctrine, he said if they came to Boston they would find that those who were formerly persecuted there are now the most influential Church bodies in the city. The Baptists were the men his ancestors flogged with the whip and drove to Rhode Island, and yet, persecuted, returned, and now they occupied the best churches in the city. In the same way, he said it would be found that the Roman Catholics were the largest denomination in Boston, and yet these were the men whom his ancestors would not allow to worship in the city, but made them go down into an island in the harbor. After giving other illustrations of the futility of putting down any particular doctrine by inflicting severe restrictions, he concluded, that in his opinion the wheat and the tares should be allowed to grow up together.

ADDRESS OF MR. JOHN W. ANDREWS.

Mr. John W. Andrews, delegate from Ohio, argued that one of the points of the canon was to get rid of ecclesiastical trial, but what it aimed against principally was the symbolizing of Romish doctrines. He continued to discuss the question at some length, and concluded by asking what the result would be if the ritualistic practices were to be sanctioned by the convention. He did not know what it might be in this City, but he knew that in the whole continent west of New-York it would break up the Church, and the convention would never sit again. There would not then be any occasion to discuss the question of a Church without Bishops, but rather the problem of thirty or forty Bishops without a Church. It seemed very strange to him that some gentlemen, in discussing this question, did not seem to know that the Church was a reformed Church, the Church of the English Reformation, and that the name of Protestant was as important matter to them. He was amazed at the course taken by the gentleman, considering the condition of the Church at the present time. What was its condition, and what influence had the clergy over the professional and successful business classes? Had they much influence over them? The educated young men that came out of the colleges, were they easily reached by the influence of the clergy? It was an age when people were more disposed to look for scientific than for theological birth, and yet it was proposed to give to these people more picture teaching. It was assumed as a fact that the only thing necessary was to give them a little more types and symbols, and that then all would be right. He appealed to the convention, and asked them had they not made up their minds on this point. This canon might not be perfect; everybody might judge the method for himself, but he asked them to declare their emphatic condemnation of the evils against which the canon was directed.

NEW MISSIONARY DIOCESE IN CALIFORNIA.

At the conclusion of Mr. Andrews' remarks two messages from the House of Bishops were read. The first announced the consent of the House of Bishops to the setting apart of a missionary district in California, bounded by the southern line of Sonoma, Nossa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado Counties. The message was concurred in by the House of Deputies. The second message announced the concurrence of the House of Bishops in message No. 32 of the House of Deputies, which has reference to the relations of the Canadian and American churches, and which has already been given in full in THE TIMES.

ADDRESS OF REV. F. BOLTON.

Rev. Dr. Bolton, of Pennsylvania, said that the gentleman who addressed the convention on the previous day, and who was a representative of the High Church party, (Rev. Dr. De Koven,) seemed to be under the impression that they were going to offer up a public sacrifice, and that he was to be the victim. They disclaimed any such intention, and avowed as their only purpose his salvation and preservation and protection against false teachings. He could have all the music and choir and beautiful churches he pleased, and anything that was legitimate in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but he had evidently gone astray, and they desired solely to protect him against his proneness to error on the side of reverence and devotion. They did not propose to deprive the Ritualists of anything, and they would allow the gentleman from Boston to preach even in the "hell's fire" he spoke about. They were willing to give them all aid in their mission work among the poor, but if there was a little less of this "hell's fire" he thought there would be less need of ritual. He desired to treat this question in a common-sense manner, and, in the first place, he asked what were Ritualists? He asserted that they were all Ritualists, in the sense of loving music and rendering the Church a fit abode of the Lord; but it was not Ritualism they were fighting against, but Romanism. He thought it was wrong that these gentlemen should be called "advanced" Churchmen. He never supposed that men who were retrograding should be designated as leading the advance, and if there was any party in the Church which deserved that name it was that Broad Church party which sought to make Catholicity practicable and Christian unity possible. There was, all acknowledged, an insurmountable barrier between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, and it was this barrier these gentlemen were endeavoring to tear down. To-day they were on this side, to-morrow they will be on that, and their attitude reminded him of the answer of the theological student who replied to the question whether the moon revolved round the sun or the sun round the moon, "that sometimes one went round and sometimes the other." Priestcraft, he asserted, was at the root of the whole matter, and as to the talk about tabernacle service he would only say that they desired to bring these Ritualists out of the darkness of the old Jewish dispensation to the sunshine of God's teaching. He contended that the Episcopal Church had no priest in the sense of a sacrificing priest, and that was the proper definition of the word. He commented on the position taken in respect to the communion service, denying the personal presence of the Savior in the sacred elements, and expressing his opposition to their adoration. The church could not be Romanized. Questions of this character could alone arise in a Church where freedom of thought and action were permitted, but that freedom should not degenerate into anarchy, and the Church itself was determined, while having no intention of restriction, to maintain intact its own true and saving principles. In conclusion, he offered the following as a substitute for the proposed canon:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following additional section be added to Canon 20, Title 1, of the use of the Book of Common Prayer:

SECTION 1. If any Bishop have reason to believe that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of the Holy Communion, or at any other time during the celebration of Divine service, not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or strange doctrines, have been introduced into a parish within his jurisdiction, to wit.:

a. The use of incense.

b. The placing, or carrying, or retaining of a crucifix in any part of the place of worship.

c. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such way as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made.

d. Bowing, prostrations, genuflexions, and all such like acts not authorized by the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.

e. The use of private confession otherwise than as allowed by the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.

f. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary.

g. Prayers for the dead.

h. The use of vestments other than the cassock, surplice and stole, bands, and the black gown with the Oxford cap.

It shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his council of advice, and with them to investigate the matter.

The remainder of the resolution is the same as clauses 2 and 3, of report 16, of the Committee on Canons, which has already been given in full.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HIRAM BEERS.

Rev. Dr. Hiram Beers, Albany, next spoke. He thought the discussion had resolved itself simply into the question as to whether it was policy on the part of this Church to have any legislation on this question of Ritualism. He questioned very much whether any such action was at all required. He congratulated the Committee on Canons for the attention they had given to the subject, and the House of Deputies for the friendly spirit in which the discussion on the question had been conducted. But he was of the opinion that if the House of Deputies should legislate in reference to the subject at all, it should be in the shape of a carefully-drawn resolution declaring what is true, and that the House should exclude the idea of eucharistic adoration. He could agree with the member who had gone before him respecting the difference between symbolizing doctrine and preaching it. There was a difference, and that difference was fairly taken. As to the necessity for legislation he would ask did the present condition of the Church in New-York, Connecticut, and in all the dioceses of the original jurisdiction of New-York demand a remedy? He would not undertake to say that in the City where they were assembled there was not a necessity for some remedy. But if there was a necessity he would ask did not the remedy already exist in the Rubrics? And suppose that the Bishops did not, under present circumstances, wish to inquire into the eccentricities of every clergyman would the enaction of the canon under consideration make matters better? He thought the canon would not remedy the matter at all. He would like to ask whether this house was discharging the great duties which devolved upon it—a house representing as it did a Church which under God is the great evangelizer of nearly 50,000,000—he would ask whether it was wise in that body to give so much attention to so little and inconsiderable a question as to whether there may be incense burned in the church or a crucifix laid anywhere. The people looked to that House for great things, and what did it propose to give them? Simply that after the action of a great council, they were to be informed that there was to be no more incense in any of our churches and no more crucifixes displayed in them. Prof. Tyndall, with a verbal felicity that lingered in the ear like music, to bewilder the unstable, had left many Christians in doubt as to whether the human race was an oyster-bed or a monkey-show, and the convention answered back to those people who looked up to it for guidance and enlightenment, by giving them a little canon about a matter of ceremony. He would say the great answer required of them was hearty, earnest, self-sacrificing work. As to this question of liberty, he would say, as far as liberty was compatible with the Church, that he hoped they would discriminate between the great creed which they professed and the construction of that creed by individuals. He concluded by referring to the injurious effect that the passage of the canon under consideration would have in the Greek Church, with whom they were now in communication, with the view of a future inter-communion.

ADDRESS OF DR. GARRETT.

Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Garrett, of Nebraska, submitted urgently that there was a necessity for legislation on this subject. He submitted it first, because it was not possible to obtain the peace and agreement which they all desired by any such measure as the joint resolution which had been placed upon the records of the last convention. Again he held that legislation was necessary because of the anxiety which existed through the length and breadth of the land, and because it was impossible to ignore that anxiety. They were dealing with a question which lay at the foundation of their hopes for the progress and advancement of this great Church in this new land. Again there was, he contended, a necessity for legislation, because it should be admitted that these Ritualists were, to some extent, if not to a large extent, the hinderers of the Church's work. He maintained that proposition against all comers without any fear of successful refutation. He had listened to remarks concerning the glorious way in which those Ritualists preached the Gospel to the poor, but he protested against claiming a monopoly for any section of the Church in the matter of preaching the Gospel to the poor. Out in the great West, they found the evils of Ritualism meeting them in the face. They were sent there to preach the Gospel of peace, and to establish an organization and set up an authority that would be looked upon with respect, and to preach a doctrine which would command reverence. While they were engaged in this work the Ritualists came in and set up their shows and disturbed the minds of these people by an exhibition of their genuflexions, and by their daubs, their pictures, and their tinseled shadows. There was another reason for legislation. Theirs was a leading Church—an *ecclesia docens*. She was sent to teach with clearness of language and with accuracy of statement, to lay down principles, and to command reverence and respect for the doctrines which she taught. But she could not teach at all if she had nothing definite to teach, something clear and specific which intelligent people might be expected to understand. He was opposed to the canon because it entered into specifications and particulars, for the reason that they could never engraft a canon excluding certain things, which would be so wide and comprehensive that it might not be evaded by some ingenious persons who could say that such and such things were not excluded, because they were not specifically forbidden. He was opposed to specification for the further reason that those things prohibited were not now allowed in this Church, and that therefore there was no reason to enact a law against that which was not at present permitted. He would go further and say that the amendment proposed by the Deputy from Wisconsin was the only solution that could be reached, because it not merely did away with specification, but because it recognized the Bishop as the proper fountain of authority. It gave him power to endorse the canon, and submitted it to his Godly authority and judgment. It was also for them to put it clearly to the world that they were Protestant, and far better, Episcopal. In conclusion, he urged that power to investigate should not merely be given to the Bishop, but that investigation should be made his duty.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. LEWIN.

Rev. Meyer Lewin, D. D., of Maryland, said he agreed in some respects with the last speaker, and the gentleman from Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. DeKoven, and differed with them in others. He was opposed to the canon as proposed by the committee, and he was also in favor of specific legislation. He was of the opinion that the appeal of the last speaker in opposition to specific legislation would not be sustained, for the reasons that the matters to which it referred were already adjudicated. He did not mean that it was adjudicated upon by a Court of Conscience, but when they resolved that they would not countenance any practice which symbolized Ritualism and invoked the paternal advice of the House of Bishops, it ought to be binding. In England all genuflexions, prostrations, adorations, and such rites were declared unlawful, and he did not think, as had been suggested, that they should be induced to take any steps in the premises solely because of outside panic. He directed attention to a resolution he proposed on the 12th inst., and which was published in these columns, declaring that all bowings and prostrations before the sacred elements, as well as adoration of the same, were forbidden, and gave notice that he would move, at a proper time, that resolution as a substitute for the canon. In reference to the power of the Bishop, he did not think that the canon conferred any new power upon him, and he believed that the possession of such power tended to promote Christian unity.

After the conclusion of Dr. Lewin's address, a motion was made and carried to close the debate at 4 o'clock and to limit the speakers after recess to fifteen minutes each. A recess was then taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session, two messages were received from the House of Bishops. The first appointed as members of the Joint Committee to consider and report what action, if any, is desirable in relation to the matter of goodly discipline of communicant members of this Church, the Bishops of Delaware, Easton, and Pittsburg. The second communicated the non-concurrence of the House of Bishops in the message from the House of Deputies, providing that the rules of order of each General Convention shall be in force at the next until otherwise ordered, for the reason that each house has entire control of such rules of order as seems to it necessary or expedient.

Rev. Dr. Clarke, Connecticut, next addressed the house. He proposed to call attention to the question of Ritualism and the proposed remedy to meet it. There were but two Ritualists in the house—one from the East, and the other from the West; one a clerical, and the other a lay deputy. But he held that there were in other portions of the Church too many evidences of Ritualism, of Romanism, and Romish practices. He then read a document which he said had been placed in the pews of an Episcopal church, which recommended bowing before the altar, bowing during divine service in devout adoration, and also encouraging kneeling and making the sign of the cross, and other practices wholly at variance with the doctrine of the Church. As a remedy, he supported the views of his learned brother from Wisconsin. His suggestions would, if adopted, be more effectual in checking Ritualism than the proposed canon.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Tennessee, defined his position to be that of neither a High nor a Low Churchman. He simply wished to see the Prayer-book carried out in all its purity. He was opposed to the proposed canon because it was couched in negatives, and he thought a subtle mind could escape all negative legislation. He was also opposed to it because he thought there could be no legislation upon the subject without a change in the Prayer-book. To say that the canon was explanatory of the prayer-book was an evasion. In conclusion, he deprecated all hasty action in the matter, and in this view he offered an amendment, the object of which was the appointment of a learned committee to investigate the subject of ritual, and report upon it at the next convention.

Mr. Isaac Hazelhurst, of Pennsylvania, said he did not speak as a representative of any particular locality, but as a representative of the Church which was as broad as America. He thought the air was full of Ritualism, and the remedy for it, he considered, was to be found in the Prayer-book. As Luther nailed his ultimatum to the gates of Wittemburg, and dared the whole world to the controversy, so he took his stand on the Prayer-book.

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, said, as to the point raised they had no need of legislation on the subject. He believed the canon did not come up to the needs of the Church at the present time. But, although he believed that it might be improved by amending it, and that there might be men who would studiously seek out means of evading its provisions, he was sure that it would meet with approval by the Churchmen of Virginia, and in every part of the Church. He was, therefore, in favor of taking it as it stood, without amendment.

Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith, of South Carolina, contended against the proposition of those gentlemen who were opposed to a canon of negation, and instanced the fact that nine of the Ten Commandments were prohibitions. Without desiring to assail the doctrines of any party, he wished to say that there was the common ground of Christian love upon which they might all meet, and that those who introduce strange and obnoxious doctrines cut this common ground from beneath their feet. He would vote for the amendment as the only measure calculated to meet the evils of which they complained.

Mr. Blanchard, of Maryland, said that one fact demonstrated by the proceedings which took place in the secret session was that a candidate for the Episcopacy who believed in eucharistic adoration or oracular confession could not receive the support of the convention. The popular will was clearly expressed in reference to this question of Ritualism, and it was for the convention to determine whether their action should be final or merely vague and indefinite. He did not think the canon was such as to meet the requirements of the hour, and was understood to be opposed to it upon that ground.

Rev. Dr. Hall, of Long Island, thought that the canon might not be perfect in its details, but it was adapted to the circumstances of the case. The question involved was the death or victory of Ritualism, and to a certain extent the latter had the true ring of rebellion. He wished that they could remove the effects of their secret session, and take away the brand of the Church from the candidate for the Bishop of Illinois, so that he might be sent back to his constituents. But at this point of the reverend gentleman's address he was called to order, and immediately sat down.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, closed the debate, speaking on behalf of the committee reporting the proposed canon. He said he did not wish to speak as a theologian, but wished merely to call to the canon itself the attention which had strayed away from it. He referred especially to the examples or specifications of acts symbolising false doctrine, and said that they were merely quoted as examples, and that those things were not specifically forbidden. He also referred to the words "doubtful doctrines," and said that they were used by the committee after due consideration. In closing, he said that he thought any amendments to the canon would endanger its success, and he therefore moved that all pending amendments be laid on the table. The motion was carried, and at the call of the diocese of Tennessee the vote was taken on the canon by dioceses, with the following result: Lay vote—Affirmative, 34; negative, 3; divided, 1. Clerical vote—Affirmative, 38; negative, 2; divided, 1. The following is the vote of each diocese:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Affirmative—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Central New-York, Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Easton, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Western New-York, Wisconsin. Total, 38.

Negative—Albany and Michigan.

Divided—Indiana.

LAY VOTE.

Affirmative—Alabama, California, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Easton, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Western New-York, Wisconsin—34.

Negative—Albany, New-York, Vermont.

Divided—New-Jersey.

The House then adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday the Criminal Calendar of the United States Circuit Court, over which Judge Benedict presided, was closed, and the jury was dismissed for the term. Joseph Quinn and John Dunstan, who were indicted for counterfeiting, pleaded guilty, as did Thomas S. Cassidy, alias Robert G. Watson, indicted for passing an altered United States 5-20 registered bond. In the case of Charles E. Meyer, who was indicted for using the same United States Revenue stamps twice, the jury disagreed. The convicted prisoners will be sentenced to-morrow.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

TWELFTH DAY OF THE TRIAL—CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

Yesterday was the twelfth day of the session of the Jersey City Presbytery for the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning. The session opened at 1 o'clock, the usual hour, with prayer. A long debate ensued over a resolution offered by Dr. Imbrie, allowing the prosecution, after the close of the case for the defense, to offer rebuttal testimony. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted.

Hiram K. Miller, the first witness sworn yesterday, testified to the unexceptionable character of Miss Pomeroy.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, who was next called, testified to having attended Miss Pomeroy during her illness. Miss Pomeroy told her that Glendenning was the father of her child. Mrs. Haskins said that she told Mary that she had heard that a Mr. Jones and several other parties were implicated, and Miss Pomeroy declared that all save Glendenning were guiltless.

Joseph F. Talson testified to Miss Pomeroy's good character, and then continued: On the 5th of July last my family and myself were on our way to the church in South Bergen, and when we reached Broadway and Tonele avenue I saw a lady and gentleman standing a little distance down Broadway. I saw the man make a motion as though he were waving the lady away from him. They separated, she going one way and he another. The man was John S. Glendenning and the lady was Miss Pomeroy. Mary passed us on the bridge. She had her handkerchief to her eyes, and as she went by I heard her sob very distinctly. She seemed to be in great distress.

On cross-examination, Mr. Talson testified that he had presided at the indignation meeting in McPherson Hall. He wandered into the hall, and a number of gentlemen expressing preference for him on account of his years, pressed him to act as chairman.

Henry H. Hellerman, Postmaster in the Hudson City section of Bergen, testified that, one Sunday evening, after services, he left Mary Pomeroy and Mr. Glendenning talking at the organ in the church.

Dr. Imbrie, the prosecutor, said at this point that, at the outset of the trial, he did not think that he would be able to produce Mrs. Greystock, the matron of the Clinton place, New-York, Lying-in-Asylum. The managers of the institution had refused to allow her to testify. She had since left the institution, and the prosecution had succeeded in procuring her attendance. Her name was not, however, among the names of the witnesses served upon the defendant, and, under the rules, he was entitled to ten days' notice of the intention to call her.

Mr. Dod, for the defense, said that if the lady were at hand he would consent to her being called at once.

After a lapse of five minutes the witness was led into the room. She was very plainly but neatly attired. She said her name was Nellie Greystock, and, after she had been sworn, testified; I live in West Eleventh street, New-York; I was engaged in the asylum at No. 24 Clinton Place, New-York, called the "Infant Asylum;" I was matron or housekeeper there; a gentleman, dressed in black with a black felt hat, called at the institution one evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, and asked if he could make arrangements there for the accommodation of a friend about to be confined. I asked him if the party lived in New-York. He said no. I told him he would have to see Dr. Hubbard, and he left. Six weeks later than that Mrs. Miller called and asked if I could give a description of the man who had made the visit. I told her that he was short, thick-set, and with smooth face. "Do you think," Mrs. Miller asked, "that you could recognize him by the picture?" "Yes," I replied. She showed me a good likeness of Mr. Glendenning, and I, without hesitation, identified it. Later Mr. Glendenning and several gentlemen called. They asked to see the head of the house. She took them into the parlor. Dr. Foster had told me that the institution was a place for secrets which should not be divulged, and he told me to say nothing more about the matter. So, when they asked me afterward to go into the parlor I refused to go. I have since left the institution, and a number of persons, among them the lady President of the institution and Dr. Elisha Harris, the Health Officer, advised me that I ought to come over here and tell what I know, and I have come.

Q.—Did you notice any signs of excitement upon the countenance of Mr. Glendenning on his first visit? A.—He seemed to be much agitated.

Dr. Eddy put the following questions to Mrs. Greystock and received the following answers:

"How do you know that the picture shown you was that of Mr. Glendenning?"

"Mrs. Miller told me the name after I had identified the picture."

"Is that gentleman here now?"

"Yes, Sir. There he is right there."

As she made this answer the lady pointed to the accused minister. There was at first a sensation among the auditors. A moment later they broke out into rapturous applause. Glendenning, who sat with his back to the crowd, turned his head and glanced at them. The color sprang to his face, and to conceal an evident feeling of embarrassment, he rubbed one hand nervously over his forehead and eyes. No attempt was made to repress the demonstration, but when the excitement had subsided, Dr. Imbrie, of the prosecution, expressed a hope that a recurrence of the scene would not be witnessed.

Dr. Imbrie announced that the testimony of Mrs. Greystock closed the case for the prosecution, except that in case the defense assailed the character of Miss Pomeroy, the prosecution would reserve the right to call witnesses in rebuttal. The defense will open their case at 1 o'clock to-day.

THE HAMILL MURDER TRIAL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CASE IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The jury having been obtained, the trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan for the alleged murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Tappan. District Attorney Winslow opened the case for the prosecution, giving a complete history of the crime. He said that Miss Hamill was a daughter of Peter Hamill, an iron merchant of New-York City, who had left his daughter a competence at the time of his death several years ago. Miss Hamill and Mrs. Merrigan had been friends and schoolmates, and notwithstanding the difference in their condition of life—Mrs. Merrigan having married a poor man—the intimacy had been kept up. On the 2d of September, 1873, Miss Hamill went to pay a visit to Mrs. Merrigan, who was then living at No. 199 Ninth street, Williamsburg. It was the custom of Miss Hamill to collect her rents on the first of the month, a fact known to Mrs. Merrigan, and the District Attorney said that, in a moment of temptation, the latter was induced to murder her friend for the purpose of obtaining possession of her money and other valuables, and subsequently set fire to the bed upon which the victim was placed, in order to conceal the crime.

Mrs. Sarah F. Kipp, the first witness for the prosecution, testified that on the 2d of September, 1873, she lived in the same house with the Merrigans, on the ground floor. In the morning of that day, (Tuesday,) about 11 o'clock, she saw a well-dressed lady go into the house and proceed up stairs to the rooms over her head, where the Merrigans lived. The lady had a reticule, which looked like the one produced in court. She never saw her come out of the house. Sometime during the afternoon of that day, about 2 o'clock, witness heard a noise overhead as of several people scuffling. Afterward heard a gruff voice like that of a man say, "Stand back, you!" and then a heavy substance falling. She also heard a whining or moaning sound, which lasted about fifteen minutes. Witness stated that on the next morning, Wednesday, Sept. 3, Mrs. Merrigan began moving her trunks and furniture down stairs, into the rooms opposite her own, saying that she intended living in better apartments hereafter, as she intended having visitors and seeing more people. During the day, Mrs. Merrigan seemed much excited; she was very nervous and in a perspiration, and became so sick that she vomited at one time. On the next day, Thursday, Sept. 4, Mrs. Merrigan came down stairs into the yard, and seemed much excited. At about dusk an alarm of fire was given, and she saw smoke coming out of the windows above. Mrs. Merrigan seemed wild with excitement, and told her not to go up stairs, crying out that there was kerosene up there, and Maggie Hamill was there. Witness went up into the apartment, when she heard that there was a dead body there.

Mrs. Matilda Knowles testified that in September, 1873, she lived three doors from Mrs. Merrigan, and was well acquainted with her. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, at about 10 o'clock Mrs. Merrigan and her husband called upon her to borrow a door key. The accused at that time stated that Miss Hamill had gone. The next day Mrs. Merrigan called upon witness, bringing a reticule which she said had belonged to her sister, and which she made a present of to witness' daughter.

Mary Jane Knowles, daughter of the last witness, was called, and identified the reticule in Court as the one given her by the accused.

Dr. Creamer, who attended the Coroner's inquest, testified that he made the *post mortem* examination, and stated that in his opinion deceased came to her death by strangulation.

THE LATE VALENTINE EVERIT.

A very full meeting of the members of the New-York leather trade was held at 12 o'clock yesterday, to give expression to the sense of the trade in regard to the recent death of Valentine Everit. Mr. E. T. Brown was elected Chairman, and W. A. Van Benthuysen, Secretary. Jackson S. Schultz addressed the meeting at some length, giving interesting particulars of his acquaintance with the deceased, who, he said, was the leading member of the first house in the New-York hide and leather trade, when Mr. Schultz, as a boy, first entered the business. Other houses had since risen to greater prominence, but in a course of about forty years' business experience, Mr. Everit had always held the respect and earned the esteem, not only of his associates in business, but of all who knew him. Mr. [illegible] Frase followed in eulogy of the deceased, and after passing appropriate resolutions, the meeting adjourned. A large delegation of the trade, with representatives from nearly every house in the "Swamp," attended the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

LADIES' DOMESTIC MISSIONARY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

VALUABLE WORK OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS—SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth anniversary of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association, a valuable branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, was held yesterday in Grace Church, which was fairly filled, a majority of the audience being ladies. The services were participated in by Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, who presided; Bishop Talbot, of Indiana; Bishop Neely, of Maine; Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska; Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana; Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Bishop Tuttle, of Utah; Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, and Rev. Dr. Twing, of the Board of Missions. Some forty members of the House of Bishops were also in attendance, as well as a large number of clergymen.

The services commenced with the singing of the hymn "The Church's one foundation," at the close of which appropriate prayers were offered by the Bishop of Indiana. Bishop Potter explained the object of the meeting, and introduced the Bishop of Maine, who read the following extract from the sixth annual report, showing the work done by the Ladies' Domestic Association:

The work of our society, which began six years ago, has commended itself heartily to every one engaged in it, and the number of branches has grown so satisfactorily that, for the first time, the Corresponding Secretary has been able this autumn to send a box to every missionary connected with the domestic board. This is most encouraging, and we trust that our efforts to help forward the missionaries of the cross by freeing their minds, as far as we can, from worldly cares, and enabling them to "give themselves wholly to prayer and to the ministry of the Word," may be prospered in this year as it has been in the past, and more abundantly.

It seems appropriate at this time to review slightly the entire work of the six years of our existence, and although at the first glance the value of this year's gifts may not seem largely in excess of last year's, yet we feel that it is better to have a greater number of missionaries supplied, even if the gifts are smaller, than to send largely to a few and leave others entirely neglected. Since the first inception of the association, 100 branches have belonged to it. From various causes these change from year to year, so that some of the branches with which we began do not now work with the society; but nevertheless the number has gone on steadily increasing, and we are now prepared for greater efforts than ever before. The table for the six years is as follows:

Years.			Value about.
1868-69,	26 branches,	68 boxes,	[illegible]
1869-70,	31 branches,	97 boxes,	10,000 00
1870-71,	24 branches,	81 boxes,	12,088 00
1871-72,	47 branches,	125 boxes,	17,114 29
1872-73,	78 branches,	154 boxes,	25,750 29
1873-74,	100 branches,	218 boxes,	[illegible]

He could not forbear, he said, from saying a few words in praise of the valuable association whose report he had just read, and testify to the valuable services of those noble ladies in its every undertaking. The ladies seemed to apologize because the value of their boxes last year did not much exceed that of the previous year. They had no such necessity to apologize, as the receipts of other societies were not so large as usual, and the prevailing hard times was deemed a sufficient explanation. There had been some talk of reviving the order of deaconesses, but they possessed the order, in the fullest and truest sense of the word, in these charitable ladies, whom God had set apart for the performance of a blessed office, which they performed nobly. He thanked them from his heart for their Christian labors, and wished them tenfold success in the future.

The Bishop of Nebraska said that the Ladies' Society was one of the most useful and successful in connection with the Board of Missions. The benefits derived from the labors of the ladies in his diocese were that it bridged over the gap between actual want and injury. He wished to tender to the dear Christian ladies of the association the thanksgivings of grateful homes and hearts. In the terrible locust visitation which devastated hundreds of miles of the Western territory of the country, the assistance afforded by the ladies was incalculable, and he only wished they could know the hundredth part of the gratitude welling up to them from many a heart in the far West.

The Bishop of Louisiana, after dwelling at length on the tendency in the present day to ignore the ministers of Christ and the teachings of the Gospel in so-called charitable institutions, thus defrauding charity of one of its noblest attributes, said he did not see why the Church should not take charge of all charitable institutions, and make them powerful auxiliaries in the work of religion. The Ladies' Association was capable of working inestimable benefit, because it relieved the temporal wants of the needy, while it was at the same time closely allied to the Church. He then instanced the relief afforded in his own diocese to many families, where the want of the common necessaries of life existed in the midst of a refinement of manners which forbid the sufferers making their necessities known. Women, he was proud to say, were no longer picturesque pieces of humanity, but cheerful laborers for the relief of others. More than half the good done in the world was performed by ladies, without whose assistance ministers and missionaries would be comparatively powerless.

The Missionary Bishop of Utah said that a vast deal of poverty existed in Utah in consequence of the large numbers of Mormon women and children thrown on the sympathy of Christian people. The contributions of the Ladies' Association, therefore, supplied not only the wants of the missionaries and their families, but those of hundreds of poverty-stricken victims of the great delusion of the nineteenth century, whom they were bound in duty to look after. He hoped that God would bless the ladies in their good work and strengthen their hands.

The Bishop of Minnesota bore testimony to the innumerable comforts, and even luxuries, conferred on the wives and families of poor missionaries in his jurisdiction by the Christian ladies of the association, and told a touching story of the gratitude expressed by a missionary's wife toward her unknown Eastern benefactresses. Every deed of love performed by those ladies would be treasured up by Christ until the resurrection morning. He thanked them in the name of every Bishop for their good work, and hoped their labors would extend until every needy missionary family should be amply supplied with the necessaries of life. To those ladies every missionary minister and laborer looked for that aid which would make them braver and stronger to do the work of their Master.

The Bishop of Indiana next thanked the ladies for the good performed by them in his diocese, and said that to his own knowledge a devoted missionary with his wife and six lovely children had been saved from destitution and enabled to continue in the work of Christ by the timely assistance of the Ladies' Relief Association. He wished them God-speed in their good work, that they might shine like the stars in glory forever. The Bishop of Indiana then read the final prayers, and after the Doxology had been sung, the benediction was pronounced.

Much of the success of this valuable association is due to the untiring efforts of Miss Mary E. Emery, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Alice Sandford, Recording Secretary.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a permit was granted to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Harlem to disinter and remove the remains now lying in the graveyard surrounding the church building in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, the disinterment and removal to be accomplished during the month of November.

A communication was received from Mr. Jacob Cohen, Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Seventy-seventh street and Lexington avenue, requesting the Board to revaccinate the inmates of the asylum, 200 in number, and Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, was directed to comply with the request.

The board, by resolution, requested the Superintendent of Docks to have the slip between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, North River, dredged as speedily as possible.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented a report in relation to the mortality of the week ending the 24th inst., from which it appeared that the reported mortality for the week was 526, and the actual mortality of the preceding week was 543, showing a decrease of 17. The deaths from diphtheria for the week ending the 17th inst. were 48, and during the past week increased to [illegible]. The cases of diphtheria reported also increased from [illegible] to 85 during the same period. The deaths from phthisis decreased from 90 to 85. The number of deaths for the corresponding week last year was 524.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease for the two weeks ending 24th inst.:

Week ending Oct. 17—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 27; measles, 4; diphtheria, 75; small-pox, 36; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1.

Week ending Oct. 24—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, [illegible]; measles, 14; diphtheria, 85; small-pox, 26; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2.

The Board adjourned until 3 P. M. Nov. 2.

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

For some past the respectable frequenters of Washington square have been much annoyed by the number of vagrants of both sexes who occupy the seats during the night. Nurses with the children residing in the neighborhood have thus been deterred from taking the benefit of the park, and the nuisance has increased so much that it called for the action of the Police. Yesterday Sergeant [illegible] and fifteen patrolmen, aided by Park Policeman McGonigle, made a descent on the loafers occupying the choice benches. Nineteen persons, thirteen males and six females, all more or less inebriated, were arrested and arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court. With the exception of a few who said they had homes, the [illegible] were committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A TAMMANY RALLY.

MASS-MEETING AT THE WIGWAM.

ADDRESSES BY EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, GOV. PARKER, OF NEW-JERSEY; FRANCIS KERNAN, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, AND S. S. COX.

Tammany had its ratification meeting last evening at "the Wigwam" in Fourteenth Street, and although the large hall was crowded, the character of the audience was widely different from that which was present at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, when the Republican rally took place. At the Cooper Institute the solid men of the City were present in great force, but at Tammany Hall last evening a large proportion of those in attendance were made up of the "independent" Democracy to be found in the First, Fourth, and Sixth Wards of the City. There was a remarkable absence of the mercantile and professional classes, and these were even poorly represented on the platform. The list of Vice Presidents, as read to the meeting, contained, no doubt, the names of some respectable men, but if these gentlemen allowed their names to be used for the office in question, they certainly, with few exceptions, took care to be absent from the platform. Among those present were John Kelly, Abram S. Hewitt, Augustus Schell, Ex-Gov. Seymour, Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, Hon. Francis Kernan, Edward Cooper, Gen. Spinola, George Francis Train, Col. Dunlap, William H. Wickham, Judge Sutherland, County Clerk Walsh, Alderman Gilon, T. B. Eldridge, and others of lesser note. Mr. Augustus Schell called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Edward Cooper (son of Peter Cooper) as Chairman, which was, of course, agreed to. After the list of Vice Presidents had been read, Mr. Quincy, Order of Arrest Clerk in the Sheriff's Office, read the resolutions, after which the Chairman introduced Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey. Referring to the condition of the country, he said that no nation pretending to civilization is in so bad a condition as ours in many respects; that in no part of the globe is there a Government so tyrannical as that at present exercised over some of the States of this country. Commerce and trade were declining, taxes had increased, and real estate diminished in value. The General Government was, he asserted, responsible for this state of affairs. He alluded to the condition of Louisiana, and of course arraigned the Federal authorities for the support given to the Kellogg Government. The signs of the times indicated, he said, that the Democratic Party will soon control all branches of the Government, and when that event shall have taken place, he assured his audience that all the wrongs which the people suffer would be abolished, that poverty would be a thing of the past, and that the American flag, "as of yore," would float proudly in every harbor of the civilized world. Hon. Francis Kernan followed Gov. Parker, and called upon them to rally to the support of Mr. Tilden as that gentleman supported him two years ago. Alluding to the stagnation in business and the want of employment for the working-classes, he, like Gov. Parker, believed the Administration for a few years past largely contributed to this "sad state of affairs." He next made use of the third-term cry to abuse Gen. Grant, and he called upon Gov. Dix to say whether he would or would not oppose Gen. Grant if nominated by any body of men for a third term. In conclusion, he called upon the audience to support the State and County tickets as nominated by their party. Ex-Gov. Seymour's speech was in a great measure a defense of Mr. Tilden from certain charges made against him relative to his absence from the Legislature in 1872. He eulogized Mr. Tilden's action in connection with the prosecution of the Ring in conjunction with Charles O'Conor, and also referred in laudatory terms to his efforts to purify the judiciary. Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, expressed his concurrence in the views of the previous speaker, and Hon. S. S. Cox, the last speaker, charged Judge Pierrepont with blackening the character of Mr. Tilden, and with having deserted the Democratic Party, of which he was a supporter in 1866. A report of the proceedings will be found below:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Augustus Schell called the meeting to order. He said: We are met in convention to put in nomination for the office of Mayor one of your most distinguished, able, and energetic fellow-citizens, of great purity of character and of great integrity—I mean William H. Wickham. There is associated with him another able Democrat for the office of Register, James Hayes. The nominees for Aldermen are all men whose character will bring to the government of the City honesty and integrity. Gentlemen, we have assembled here this night to hear the reports of our delegates. We have assembled this night to approve their action and to give a cheer for the ticket that will be elected in the City and County of New-York. Gentlemen, my duty will be performed when I nominate for Chairman Mr. Edward Cooper.

Mr. Cooper advanced to the chair and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FELLOW DEMOCRATS: I thank you for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting of the Democrats of the City of New-York. But when you hear that Gov. Parker, Horatio Seymour, Francis Kernan, and other distinguished Democrats are to address you, I think you will see the propriety of my not further trespassing upon your time. If it be your pleasure, we will at once proceed with the organization of the meeting, and Mr. William A. Boyd will read the list of Vice Presidents. Mr. Boyd came forward and read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Kelly, William Butler Duncan, James W. Gerard, Charles P. Daly, Josiah Sutherland, Royal Phelps, Jordan L. Mott, Wilson G. Hunt, H. P. De Graff, Isaac Odell, William B. Maclay, William E. Curtis, John R. Brady, Henry Eisner, Richard C. Fellows, William C. Conner, John T. Agnew, Henry P. McGown, Isaac Bell, Lewis J. Morris, Thomas B. Tappen, Andrew Mills, Charles E. Loew, Edw. Kearney, Fredk. Smyth, Fredk. A. Conkling, Edward Schell, Bernard Kelly, William B. Ogden, Joseph W. Alsop, George Law, John K. Hackett, Daniel F. Tiemann, James T. King, Charles Donohue, Abraham R. Lawrence, Eugene Kelly, Matthew T. Brennan, William Budd, Charles Van Brunt, Frederick W. Loew, Richard L. Larremore, John T. Cumming, Max Friedmann, Elbridge T. Gerry, Hugh R. Moore, Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, Douglas Taylor, Casper C. Childs, Henry L. Slote, William C. Prime, William C. Whitney, Henry H. Anderson, J. Nelson Tappen, Henry Kloppenburg, Rufus F. Andrews, Robert C. Hutchings, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Joel O. Stevens, Lawrence Kiernan, George W. Quintard, C. K. Garrison, E. W. Stoughton, Jeremiah Devlin, R. B. Minturn, T. B. Eldridge, Benjamin Wood, J. N. Reynolds, Peter H. Jackson, J. Cunningham, John Murphy, J. P. Kernochan, Richard Lathers, William E. Lawrence, William H. Leonard, Joseph F. Daly, John B. Haskin, B. W. Van Voorhis, Julius Stich, William H. Gray, Joseph P. O'Neill, Sidney P. Nichols, William L. Wiley, Herman Koehler, Peter R. Warner, F. F. Marbury, John H. Morrison, Clas Puckhafer, Helmus M. Wells, George R. Jackson, William P. Lee, Elijah Ward, James C. Spencer, Charles Gunther, E. B. Hatch, John Brougham, O. S. Paine, M. D., John Bryan, David V. Freeman, William Monteith, E. J. Jackson, Charles Devlin, Joseph Jessup, John T. Henry, John G. Davis, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Samuel Jones, Bernard Casserly, Joseph Bach, Frederick B. Mather, S. Lavanburg, William M. Levine, Louis B. Rader, Edwin Dobbs, L. L. Waitsfelder, Simon Mack, Vincent C. King, Augustus E. Vanderpoel, Charles P. Shaw, Michael Tuomy, Thomas J. Barr, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Richard A. Storrs, Martin B. Bryant, Albert G. Bogert, Jeremiah Quinlan, James Bagely, Dr. E. Frankel, Christian S. Storms, Thomas J. Hall, Noah A. Childs, Charles W. Lawrence, Gilbert J. Bogert, Denis Quin, Edward Burk, Thomas Foley, Martin McInerny, William H. Fuesel, James O'Connor, Howell C. Vail, H. H. Moore, William C. Lynch, Dr. M. J. Franklin, Michael J. Shandley, Michael Mulry, John Purcell, Nelson W. Young, Philip L. Hoffman, Cornelius Kenedy, William Cauldwell, John S. Hayward, William P. Bensel, John Aiken, James Wood, Alfred T. Keegan, Anthony Dugro, John B. Burrill, A. Hersberg, James B. Nicholson, Rufus F. Andrews, James Stokes, Charles J. Rose, John H. Tietjen, Simon Goldberg, Thomas Boese, Charles Devere, Frank B. Spinola, Joseph B. Coe, Oliver P. Buell, Menzo Diefendorf, Simon Rosaman, George Ryan, Edward Michling, Christopher Fine, Benjamin B. Van Buren, Miles B. Andrus, E. Randolph Robinson, Peter Trainer, James E. Coulter, Dr. Fenkel, Dr. August Frech, James J. Coonan, John S. Masterson, William Faugle, Washington Thomas, Michael J. Adrian, Patrick O'Rourke, Frank W. Wrisley, Seth C. Douglass, August Braun, William Rappenhagen, David M. Earl, William J. Van Arsdale, George A. Jeremiah, Archibald Maclay, Charles Hogg, Bernard Kupfer, Nicholas Seger, Patrick H. Power, David L. Baker, Robert A. Van Wyck, Joseph Riley, Dennis DeCourcy, William A. Boyd, William H. McCarthy, William Ebling, George W. Smith, William B. Freeman, F. A. Schulling, Otto Sackersdorf, David B. Williamson, Isaac L. Stillings, John J. Gorman, William Witters, John Patten, Jeremiah Rogers.

SECRETARIES.

George W. Morton, William H. Quincy, Augustus T. Docharty, A. B. Caldwell, Henry A. Gumbleton, John Reilly, Richard A. Morrison, John J. Dunlap, A. Nelson Beach, Thomas Kanady, Robert McGinnis, Richard Wall, Hildebrand Von Glahn, Jacob Pizer, Lawrence Burke, Christopher Murray, Philip Lyons, William B. McManus, Moses Mehrbach, James W. Collier, Wm. Lamb, L. D. Fredericks, Conrad Ridenbach, P. G. Maloney, E. D. Gale, Edward Cody, James Barclay, Arthur B. Foley, George M. Schweig, Jerome Buck, P. G. Duffy, Hugh F. Dolan, Joseph B. Lawrence, Andrew Smith, Thomas L. Feitner, Alfred T. Ackert, Charles H. Haswell, Charles Knox, Lyttleton G. Garrettson, Francis O'Reilly, Dederick Knabe, John McKeon, John McIntyre, Robert Cotier, Mayer R. Hallen, Gilbert B. Wood, Edward Wainwright, Daniel Gruber, John W. Adams, George Groff, Edward L. Parris, Henry Marshall, George S. Leland, Michael Doherty, John Murphy, James Galloway, William Beaman, William B. Finley, Henry E. Klugh, Francis Martin, John W. Smith, Eugene Ring, James O'Neil, A. J. Mathewson, Thomas O'Callaghan, James Dubois, Timothy J. Nevins, Frederick Brandes, Washington R. Vincent, Samuel M. Purdy, William Merklehaum, Austin D. Ewen, Michael Fitzsimmons, William H. McMahoney, James F. Wilson, Patrick H. Kerrin, Michael Kuntz, E. F. L. Bunting, Charles E. Bartholene, Christopher Roth, Patrick Cunningham, James Fitzpatrick.

Mr. William H. Quincey, Order of Arrest Clerk, Sheriff's Office, next read the following resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Democrats of New-York City, assembled in mass-meeting at Tammany Hall, proclaim their cordial approval of the platform adopted and the candidates nominated by the Syracuse Democratic State Convention.

For their chief standard-bearer the representative Democracy of the Empire State have made choice of our own most trusted and honored fellow-citizen and fellow-Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, well known to us for many years as unselfish and untiring in his devotion to the public welfare, as faithful himself to every private trust and the sleepless foe of those in either party who have abused a public trust. We commend him to the suffrages of the people of this Metropolis as worthy to succeed to the chair of that Chief Magistracy which has been filled and adorned by Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, and Horatio Seymour. We commend him as wise in counsel, and firm in action, as learned in the laws of the people of this State, acquainted with their interests, responsive to their needs, and as bred in the traditions and familiar with the demands of that higher statesmanship which in the happier days of this Republic crowded its annals with the records of progress and the victories of peace.

William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, we commend to the suffrages of all our fellow-citizens, as a representative in the great councils of the State, of whom our two and a quarter million citizens of foreign parentage may justly be proud; as a man of liberal culture and varied accomplishments; as a recognized leader of those independent but patriotic Republicans who, divided from us upon some of the dead issues of a past war, and lately our faithful allies, are now our equal and cherished political brethren, holding the same political faith.

To the other responsible offices of the State candidates worthy of support have been nominated—for Canal Commissioner, Adin Thayer; for State Prison Inspector, George Wagener, and for Judge of the Court of Appeals, a competent jurist of spotless repute, Mr. Theodore Miller.

For Mayor of the City of New-York we commend to the well-deserved approval of our fellow-citizens William H. Wickham, long and favorably known to its oldest and best native-born residents, vigorous and capable, a merchant of high character and honorable reputation, a citizen who has been active, zealous, and public-spirited in the discharge of those unrewarded public duties which so many citizens abandon for gainful private pursuits.

We indorse the nomination of James Hayes for Register, a man who was faithful to his public duties when others were faithless, and whose integrity has been unquestioned during a bitter canvass.

To John W. Guentzer, Magnus Gross, William M. Cole, and Samuel A. Lewis, nominated for Aldermen at large, we believe the citizens of New-York may safely intrust the responsible and laborious tasks of membership in their Municipal Legislature.

The Democrats of New-York City call all men Democrats who unite with them in ratifying and indorsing the plain explicit Democratic principles set forth in the Democratic State platform.

We denounce the increase, we denounce the needless continuance, of a rag-currency inconvertible with coin.

We denounce that perpetual peril to the public faith—government debts made a legal tender.

We denounce those hindrances to Free Trade with all the world, imposed by Custom-house corruptions and anti-revenue tariffs.

We denounce the fiscal policy which, in shutting out foreign commodities by protective tariffs, has shut in to glutted home markets the products of American industry that once were sent forth in American ships over every sea to the markets of all nations.

We denounce the gag laws that would make the dependants of a Federal Administration the censors of a free press.

We denounce sumptuary laws that seek neither temperance nor justice, but an enforced control of other people's customs and liberties.

We denounce extravagance in the public expense which increases the burdens of the tax-payer.

We denounce the significant silence of the President whose single word might send back to their public employments the 80,000 office-holders who are plotting for his third term.

We denounce the party and the men who seek to multiply, to enlarge, and to centralize the few powers intrusted to public servants, who make private perquisites of public trusts, and who have reconstructed desolation and disorder upon the ruins of self-government in Southern States.

Rejoicing in the victories which our political friends have elsewhere won over usurpation, corruption, and misrule, the Democracy of New-York invite the Democracy of the whole Union to unite with them in a sturdier resistance to the costly debauchery of inflation, to join them in a firmer front and a steadier advance toward enfranchised industries and trade, a stable measure of values in specie payments, and that security for capital and that steady reward for labor which nothing else can restore to the farms, the workshops, and the homes of the American people.

Mr. Quincy next read several letters from persons who were not in attendance, including one from Gov. Allen, of Ohio, who wished success to the Democracy of New-York State. Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOV. PARKER.

SPEECH OF GOV. PARKER, OF NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, was the next speaker. He spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have met to consider the state of public affairs, and to hear political questions discussed, with a view of deciding how you should vote at the approaching election. Three questions naturally present themselves: First—What is the present condition of the country? Second—Who are responsible for that condition? Third—If the condition be found unsatisfactory, how can prosperity be restored? Upon the solution of these questions should depend our action and our votes. To the first question I answer that no nation pretending to civilization is in so sad a condition as ours in many respects. In one-third of the States the masses of the people are reduced to abject poverty. The educated and refined as well as the humble and lowly are suffering for want of the comforts of life. The State Governments are so deeply in debt that it seems almost impossible for them to extricate themselves. The public debt incurred at the South since the war has been estimated at nearly two hundred millions of dollars. Much of this is doubtless fraudulent, but most of it seems to have been contracted by the constituted authorities and is a lien on the resources of the people. This vast debt is not compensated by corresponding benefits, for most of the money has been squandered or stolen. The State and local taxes are so enormous that in some sections the land, at the present depressed prices, will not bring an amount sufficient to pay the assessment upon it. Even with such sacrifices some of the States cannot raise enough money to pay the interest accruing on the public debt. In short, the truth is that, in no part of the globe is there a government so tyrannical as that at present exercised over some of the States of this boasted land of freedom, and, if I mistake not, this tyranny and misrule will, in after years, be stigmatized throughout the world as the great political crime of the nineteenth century.

We now turn from this sad picture to look for a moment at the condition of other sections of the country. As a paralyzed limb impairs the general health and vigor, so where we find one portion of the country prostrate we must expect to find the whole body politic affected. Commerce, which has heretofore been our boast and which in a great degree determines the prosperity of a nation, is declining. The number of American vessels has, within a few years, been reduced to less than one-third of the former number, and their tonnage to less than one-half, while the tonnage of Great Britain, that was formerly less than ours, has more than doubled. In the North the goods of the merchant remain in store for want of customers. Manufactories are closed or running on half time; laborers are out of employment and cannot find work even at starving prices. Taxes have increased and real estate has diminished in value to such an extent that where the owner is in debt and his property is forced into the market one half of the price paid for it a few years since cannot be realized, and the man who thought himself in comfortable circumstances finds that he is a bankrupt and is obliged in his old age, perhaps with a family around him to commence the world anew. The prostration of the South and the poverty of her people have deprived the North of a vast market for our goods and manufactures. The City of New-York and the State of New-Jersey are perhaps the greatest sufferers from this cause, but while they suffer all sections feel the effects of the great stagnation of business. Nearly ten years have passed since the war closed, and the condition of the country is daily growing worse. Pestilence has not visited the land, the crops during all that time have been abundant, and yet the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, and laborer are alike feeling the ruinous grip of what is called the hard times. We now come to the second inquiry, viz.—What has produced this condition of things? Who are responsible for the hard times? Every candid man will say that the party which ever since the close of the war has been in power in all branches of the General Government, is responsible unless it can be shown that some extraordinary calamity which no human power could avert has afflicted the country. Did time permit it would be well to point out in detail the causes which have produced the lamentable condition of the country, and why the Republican Party after years of experiment have failed to give prosperity to the people. In my opinion the chief cause is the Radical policy of reconstruction of the Southern States, adopted and enforced at the point of the bayonet by the dominant party. The evidence in proof of this is full and cumulative, in respect to all the reconstructed States, but time will permit reference only to a few facts in the case of Louisiana. In the Fall of 1872, an election for President, Governor, State and County officers, was held in Louisiana. The Conservatives carried the State by a large majority. As soon as the result was known, the Radicals determined that the official returns should be disregarded, and the defeated candidates installed into office, and in this stupendous outrage, as will presently be seen, they were aided by the National Administration. A Returning Board that had no legal existence, without any official returns before it, upon estimates, newspaper reports, and affidavits admitted to have been forged, declared the Radical candidates elected. In the meantime the legal Returning Board, upon a count of the official returns submitted to it by the Governor, declared the Conservative candidates elected. But before the time appointed for the meeting of the Legislature and the inauguration of the Governor, a Federal Judge presiding in the District of Louisiana, on his own motion, without notice, not in court but in his own house, at midnight, issued an order directing the United States Marshal immediately to take possession of the State House and prevent the assembling therein of the Legislature which had been declared legally elected by proclamation of the then Governor. This order, admitted by all candid men to have been issued without authority of law in a matter over which the Federal courts had no jurisdiction, was actually enforced by the National Administration at the point of the bayonet. The Marshal, with the aid of Federal troops, took possession of the State House, the legal Legislature and Governor were excluded, and the usurpers installed in power and kept there till this day. What excuse or explanation do the friends of the President make for his action in this regard? It is said that the execution must sustain the decrees of the Federal courts, but this certainly cannot be true, where, upon the face of the proceedings, it is evident that the court making the decree had no jurisdiction of the subject. Attorney General Williams must have known that the order of Durell was void, and the President must have known that the United States Courts have no right to determine contested elections of State officers, but that the jurisdiction of such questions is in the State tribunals. But it is said that the order of the Judge made a Legislature *de facto* and Kellogg a *de facto* Governor, and as such the President should recognize and sustain them without reference to the legality of the decree by which they were enabled to seize the reins of government. If this be sound doctrine the tenure of the office of Governor of a State is very frail, and hangs by a slender thread. I do not know if a decree has not been made in my absence from Trenton, placing some interloper in the Executive chair, and if so, according to Radical law, the President must sustain him as the incumbent, no matter how he got in the position. The truth is that Kellogg was not *de facto* Governor before the Administration recognized him. I understand a *de facto* officer is one who is in because the legal Returning Board has declared him elected, although it may turn out in a subsequent contest that his opponent was legally elected. But he who takes possession of the office without the certificate of the legal Returning Board is an usurper, and has no claim to be sustained as a *de facto* officer. All his acts are null and void from the beginning. Whether the recognition of Kellogg by the President made him after that time *de facto* Governor is not the question. The mistake was in recognizing him when he had no more claim to the office than any one who is now listening to me. Having first depicted the condition of the country and secondly proven who are responsible for it, I now come to the third inquiry, viz.: What is the remedy, and how are we to restore to the downtrodden people of the South their rights and give prosperity to the whole country? The answer is plain, and we need not dwell upon it. We must have a change of rulers. The party in power in this country after a long series of years has failed to give us good government, and the people have lost confidence in its ability to do so, even if it had the disposition. That the people have determined to have a change is proved by the result of the elections in all sections of the country within the last year.

Fellow-citizens, the signs of the times indicate the success of the Democracy, and that they will control all branches of the Government at no distant day. Am I asked what they propose to do when they get in power? My answer is, that we propose to give self-government to the people; we propose to withdraw the army and liberate the white people of the South from a bondage which has well-nigh ruined them. We propose to lift up the South from the depths of poverty to a development of progress she has never yet known. We propose to abide by the constitutional amendments as part of the organic law in their letter and spirit. We propose to protect the colored man as well as the white man in the enjoyment of freedom, and of all the rights he now has. But we do not propose to give to him more rights than to the white man. We will administer the Government, not in a partisan spirit, but with a view to advancing the best interests of the whole country. The general and State Governments will be administered within their respective constitutional spheres of action, and centralization of power be at an end. Colossal fortunes will not pass away in a night under Democratic government. We will give the country such a currency that capital will come out of the vaults and hiding places and embark in enterprises that will give employment to the mechanic and laborer. A market, as in former times, will be opened to the merchant and manufacturer, where the customers will be able to pay for what they buy. The value of real estate will again be advanced, so that the man of moderate means need not fear the coming of the Sheriff. The fires of our forges and furnaces will again burn brightly; the cheerful hum of busy industry will again be heard throughout the land; labor will find employment, with good wages paid in stable currency, and commerce will again dot the ocean with her white-winged messengers, and the American flag as of yore float proudly in every harbor of the civilized world. Freemen of the Empire State, the eyes of the nation are upon you. Let no personal feeling or local prejudice prevent every conservative man from casting his vote for Samuel J. Tilden and his associates on the Democratic ticket. He is an honest man, a man of ability, and every way worthy your suffrages. But especially does the cause he represents demand your sympathy and support. Remember that the result in New-York next Tuesday may be decisive of the future. The election to be held then is but the preliminary skirmish, but it will have a powerful influence in determining the position of this State in the great political battle of 1876. When the word is then given to advance all along the line, New-York, in the centennial year, should be where she was in the American Revolution, in the front rank and in the thickest of the fray, contending as then for constitutional liberty, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of petition, and home rule.

REMARKS OF HON. FRANCIS KERNAN.

Hon. Francis Kiernan was then introduced, and was loudly cheered. In commencing he directed attention to a rumor which was sedulously circulated by their Republican opponents to the effect that when he stood for Governor in 1872 Mr. Tilden did not support him with any sincerity or cordiality. He was present to give expression to the fact that Mr. Tilden's support was of the most enthusiastic character, and now he hoped that all friends of his would give a like support to the candidature of Mr. Tilden. Since the close of the war, he remarked, there was never a year of such unprecedented prosperity, yet labor of all description was unsought, and workmen were unable to provide food for their families. He believed that this condition of affairs was largely indebted to the National Administration for a few years past. A deranged and depreciated and inconvertible paper currency was to the body politic what a disordered blood was to the human system, and they might be assured that disorder of the circulating medium would produce enervating and destroying effects upon their business enterprises. Why was it that to-day they had a currency that was depreciated, and which was not convertible into the currency of the commercial world? This country was wealthy enough, and the people have paid taxes to make the credit of the United States as good as the credit of any Government on the face of this world. Why had they not returned to specie payments? It was because the Government was in fault. Promise after promise was made of a return to specie payments, but they were faithlessly broken, and they all knew that a system of extravagance was constantly going on which should never have been permitted. They had a system of taxation which was illy adapted to the interests of the Government or the interests of the people, and they never had so much of extravagance or of corruption in the administration of their political affairs as existed under Gen. Grant in the last two years. These things tended to the derangement of business and the destruction of commercial interests the country over, and yet their political opponents did not deign to promise them a change for the better in these respects. In the State Convention recently held at Utica they approved the conduct of the National Administration, and now at this time, instead of giving any promise of relief, the most sagacious of public journals promise a third term of this same sort of misrule. But it might be said that this third term was a great joke. Why, the *Evening Post*, a leading Republican paper, published an elaborate article to show how unwise and dangerous it would be for any such thing to be permitted. And it was said that Gov. Dix had answered that question, and the entire matter was exploded. Why did not the Utica Convention give some authoritative expression in opposition to it? Gov. Dix, in all fairness, said he was opposed to a third term, and, according to the report in THE TIMES, wound up his address with the assertion that when the proper time would arrive Gen. Grant would indicate his desire to be relieved of the cares of office. He did not state when Gen. Grant would deem the proper time to have come to indicate a desire to be relieved of office. They had no such indication now, and they had nothing in the world to induce them to believe that he had any idea of asking such relief, especially as they found that the Republican Party was so disturbed by the intimations which were given out from those in office that at their convention they did not touch the question. He thought that if Gen. Grant was true to himself and true to the most glorious traditions of our country, and true to the honest Republicans who elected him, he would long ago have come out, if this report were not true, and indignantly asserted that he was not the man to attempt to set aside the noble example of Washington and to violate a usage and tradition which were held sacred as a provision of the Constitution. In its article on the subject the *Evening Post* declared that the editor would not support him if he were again put forward as a candidate. He asked Gen. Dix, if the office-holders or any one else nominated Grant for a third term, would he help to elect, or defeat him? The *Post* said that such a proposition was inexcusable on any pretense of pressing necessity, and as pregnant with danger to the future; that it felt itself bound frankly to say that from whatever association the nomination might proceed it would meet with no support from it. Gen. Dix owed it to the people of the State, whose suffrages he was soliciting, to state whether he would oppose Gen. Grant's election if he was renominated again by any body of men. It was a very simple thing to answer, and until Gov. Dix said yes or no it would not have weight with any one when he said that Gen. Grant when the proper time arrived would indicate his desire to be relieved from the cares of office. He believed that this third-term scheme which was surrounding Gen. Grant, those holding office under him were concocting and meant to carry out. These men were seeking to elect him for a third term that they might hold office and continue to reap the spoils of office. In his judgment, if the electors of this State should elect the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention at Utica, it would show that the people of New-York were satisfied with the present state of affairs, and with the National Administration, and in favor of or at least willing to tolerate the election of Gen. Grant for a third term in violation of the traditions of the country, thus establishing a precedent which would be dangerous, in his judgment, to the permanency of their institutions. [Applause.] They had no right to expect reformation from the present Administration. They saw how matters had gone on; they saw no indications of any attempt at a change; they saw the same class of Republicans in power, and they saw that the civil service reform was dead. They saw that no steps toward a return to specie payments were undertaken, that everywhere in governmental matters the utmost extravagance prevailed, and that no retrenchment was attempted. Therefore he was in favor of saying that they were opposed to the present Administration, that they would turn it out when the proper time came, and that they would rebuke now the pretense that this intelligent people will tolerate the idea of Gen. Grant having a third term. [Applause.] Before Gen. Dix asked the people to vote for him he should explicitly say whether he is or is not ready to oppose Gen. Grant if he should be again nominated. The expression that he had no doubt the President would not be renominated was not sufficient, and he (the speaker) wanted him to say that he would oppose Grant's election, and then they would have some assurance that he and his friends would not be parties in an attempt to establish a perpetual Presidency in this nation. [Applause.] Now, he would say that the Republican leaders excused the defeat of Indiana and Ohio by saying that it was the bugbear of a third term that produced it. Why did not the Republicans, why did not Gen. Dix, come out and say squarely that they would oppose not only Gen. Grant's nomination, but oppose his election for a third term? The country had lost all confidence in this Administration, and the result of the elections in New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, and Indiana indicated that a great revolution was going on against it and its practices. Now, the question was asked in the press why the men of New-York said they were in favor of a return to specie payments, and yet rejoiced over the results of the election in Indiana and Ohio? He answered that they rejoiced over the elections there because Morton, the great champion of inflation and of broken promises, was beaten on his own platform in that State. [Applause.] He answered them also that the Democracy rejoiced because that sterling hard-moneyed candidate, Michael Kerr, obtained a triumphant victory over the Grant and inflation candidate. In Illinois they had taken the honest ground which they had taken in New-York, that they would commence at some future time, gradually but firmly, to come back to a specie payment and a specie currency, and that they would never alter their resolutions in this regard. He was very anxious that the Democratic ticket should carry New-York at this election, for looking at the record of the past two years he found that the Republican Party had violated every promise it made in 1872. Many had been that party's promises, while in power, to carry out civil-service reform, but they all were borne down by Gen. Butler and his band of "patriotic" associates. These were the men who possessed influence in the councils of President Grant. They seemed to have entire control, and if they could have a third term they would perpetuate his reign so long as money and power and patronage could be used to continue the control of the Government and the Administration. He appealed to every man, without reference to party lines or allegiance heretofore, to unite with them, and by their verdict to show that New-York is sound in men and in principle. [Applause.] With reference to the attacks on Mr. Tilden which appeared in some newspapers, he said they had all known him for years past, for he had always taken a full share in public affairs. He appealed to every man present to say whether he was not active as an individual in the interests of good, honest government for the benefit of all and not for the benefit of a few. In 1846 and in 1866 they saw him laboring zealously to adjust the Constitution so that abuses could be cut off, believing in the old Jeffersonian doctrine that legislation was for the people and not against their interests. For these services he always refused remuneration, and always declined nomination until now for public office, when there was every prospect of success. When the great frauds upon the Treasury of this City were developed he denounced their perpetrators, and when his friends said that his action in the premises would destroy his chances of political preferment he honorably replied that it was better to be overthrown in the attempt than to basely refuse his aid in the struggling cause of reform. His efforts were continuous, and the result was a reform in our City Government, which caused rejoicing in every honest citizen's heart. Of Mr. Dorsheimer, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, from personal observation and knowledge, he gave testimony of his high character. The candidates for other offices, he said were well worthy commendation. He concluded by appealing for an earnest support of the State and local tickets.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

There has been placed in my hands a document said to have been put out by the Republican State Committee, in which Mr. Tilden is charged with a responsibility for election frauds. I acquit its Chairman, Gov. Morgan, of any share of the shame of this gross attack, which can only excite the indignation of fair-minded men of all parties. He has too keen a sense of honor and of good policy to have anything to do with this unworthy assault.

There is one statement in the pamphlet which will recall to the minds of the citizens of New-York a claim which Mr. Tilden has upon their respect and gratitude. It charges that when he was a member of the Legislature in 1872 he was present and voted only ninety-eight times, and that he was absent and not recorded 1,555 times when the votes were taken on subjects before that body. There is not an honest man in the community who does not rejoice that he was absent on these occasions; there is not a dishonest man who will not unite in the complaint that he was absent from his seat when these votes were taken, for he was then devoting every hour of his time, every energy of his mind, every fibre of his body to the purification of the judiciary, to the impeachment of corrupt judges, to the relief of the business men of New-York from a sense of insecurity which threatened disastrous consequences to this great Metropolis. He was struggling to give this City a judiciary which would make honest men feel secure in the enjoyment of the rights of personal property, and which would make dishonest men tremble. There is not one honorable member of the legal profession who will not bear testimony to the great services rendered by Mr. Tilden in these respects; while every baffled conspirator against good government, every member of the Bar who had indirect and corrupt modes of approaching the impeached judges, every convicted wrong-doer, will join in the complaint of the Republican State Committee, that Mr. Tilden did not give his whole time to the ordinary duties of legislation, instead of devoting his whole energies to the extraordinary and imperative duty of relieving the City from the shame and danger of the corrupt administration of the laws.

The City of New-York is the great monetary and commercial centre of our country. Through it nearly all transactions with foreign nations are carried on. Merchandise and commodities are here interchanged with all the regions of the globe, and between different parts of our own country, and between different classes of our people. Immense quantities of them are here in transit or for sale. The great trading and business companies of the United States and most of the railroads and other corporations engaged in transportation have offices here. European companies as well as European merchants, capitalists, and bankers have established agencies here. Vast amounts of funds, negotiable securities, and of personal property are here for temporary custody. The absolute safety of this vast congregation of movable property, its freedom from detention and molestation, is essential to the business which is the life of the great Metropolis. Destroy that, and a million of people in New-York, half a million in Brooklyn, and more than half a million in adjacent places would find the sources of their livelihood suddenly dried up. For the security of these vast interests, the continuance of this immense business, the existence of these 2,000,000 of population, a trustworthy and honest judiciary was essential. Even a suspicion of the integrity of the administration of justice would have been fatal to all this prosperity. Known corruption in the Judges would dry up the enriching streams of foreign and domestic commerce. There is not a merchant within its limits, a corporation which seeks to make this the seat of its operations, a mechanic whose skill is called into requisition by its material growth, or the humblest man of toil who labors for the support of his family, who is not deeply concerned in the character and conduct of those who administer the laws which protect the property and the personal rights of our citizens. In an evil hour the Judges who controlled the administration of justice over the Metropolis had fallen into disrepute. For about three years the courts were the scene of abuses which excited general alarm and disgust. The instruments of remedial justice devised for the equitable discretion of the courts to save and protect, were perverted into weapons of attack against the rights of property, means of harassing citizens into a surrender of their rights, or into submission to the extortions of blackmail. Favoritism to particular persons or particular lawyers seemed to abound. Uncertainty whether a fair hearing or a righteous judgment could be obtained was generally felt. Distrust everywhere prevailed. Great trading or business corporations were alarmed into preparing to withdraw their offices and property from the jurisdiction, and some did actually do so. Contractors for the payment of money during long periods began to select other places of payment. In the eyes of Judges and lawyers of other States our judiciary was discredited. In the eyes of foreign nations it had become a scandal to our whole country and a reproach to free government.

MR. TILDEN AND THE TAMMANY RING.

Soon after these evils became flagrant, the leading members of the Bar and prominent men throughout the State held consultation for the purpose of devising some remedy. This was five years ago. The prospect seemed gloomy. Mr. Tilden reluctantly continued to hold his position as Chairman of the State Committee as a means of resistance and of future power to remedy wrongs. He held it in defiance of the efforts of the "Ring" to displace him. A few months later—on the 1st of February, 1870—he joined in the formation of the Bar Association. At their first meeting he made a speech in a bolder tone than anybody else. He uttered these strong words:

> If the Bar is to become merely a mode of making money, making it in the most convenient way possible, but making it at all hazards, then the Bar is degraded. [Applause.] If the Bar is to be merely an institution that seeks to win causes, and win them by back-door access to the judiciary, then it is not only degraded, but it is corrupt. [Great applause.] The Bar, if it is to continue to exist, if it would restore itself to the dignity and honor which it once possessed, must be bold in aggression. [Great applause.] If it will do its duty to itself, if it will do its duty to the profession which it follows, and to which it is devoted, the Bar can do everything else. It can have reformed Constitutions, it can have a reformed judiciary, it can have the administration of justice made pure and honorable, and can restore both the judiciary and the Bar, until it shall be once more, as it formerly was, an honorable and elevated calling. [Applause.]

This, it must be remembered, was when the "Ring" was at the summit of its power—when the corrupt judges dominated in the courts by a lawyer in large practice. Meanwhile, an internal contest had begun, which resulted in the overthrow of the "Ring" in the City Government. They sought to be restored by the device of a new charter, which contained provisions giving to them all the power of the City Government for a long series of years, without any power in the people to avert this result. Mr. Tilden again appeared on the scene in a speech on the 5th of April, 1870, denouncing this charter. He was defeated. The triumph of the "Ring" was then believed, and is since proved, to have been carried by wholesale bribery of the legislative bodies. The law was passed by the nearly unanimous vote of the Republican members. Under this charter the six millions robbery was consummated. Fifteen months later there was a new occasion in the discovery of new crimes, and means of carrying the people in a movement to overthrow this corrupt power, and an opportunity to work a complete purification of the Democratic Party. Mr. Tilden asked and obtained assurances of co-operation in the warfare he was about to make to wield the power of the Democratic Party as a State organization for the overthrow of the "Ring." Then ensued that celebrated contest in the State Convention and before the people of the City, in which he put at hazard all party connections, and, perhaps, his personal safety, to rescue the people of the Metropolis. A distinguished ex-Judge had truly said that the judiciary could never be removed without first overthrowing the corrupt power that was behind them. So Mr. Tilden thought. In the course of his speech at the Cooper Institute, demanding that overthrow, he incidentally said:

> For myself I would have gladly escaped the burden that has fallen upon me. I would have preferred to pass next year and this Winter abroad, to have some repose after twenty years of incessant labor in my profession. It was because I could not reconcile myself to consent that this condition of things should exist without redress that I deemed it my duty, before I should finally withdraw from public affairs, to make a campaign, to follow where any would dare to lead, to lead where any would dare to follow, in behalf of the ancient and glorious principles of American free government. And, by the blessing of God, according to the strength that is given me, if you will not grow weary and faint and falter on the way, I will stand by your side until not only civil government shall be reformed in the City of New-York, but until the State of New-York shall once more have a pure and irreproachable judiciary.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PURIFY THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Tilden entered into an arrangement with Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Abbott whereby the three were to go to the Legislature for the purpose of securing a purification of the judiciary and other measures of reform. It was no thought of either to go there on account of the ordinary legislative business of the State. It was believed not only that the specific objects mentioned were alone of adequate importance to induce such an arrangement, but that they would require an absolute and complete concentration of attention and efforts upon them in order to insure any prospect of success. Subsequent events deprived Mr. Tilden of the invaluable co-operation in the legislative bodies of those distinguished gentlemen. Much as he lamented this loss, he did not turn back. Having accepted the nomination to the Assembly, and being elected, he took upon himself the burden of the great work. He consecrated himself to it to a complete exclusion of all professional and private business, and even of the most ordinary intercourse of social life. Of course he never intended, and it could not be expected, that he should take the customary part in the routine business of legislation, and which would have engrossed his whole time. But what he did do was to carry out the great work for which he had accepted the nomination, and for which he had been elected by the people. In respect to that great work, there are three aspects of it to which I desire for a moment to call the public attention. The first is the completeness of its success. Look back five years to the degraded condition of the judiciary, to the alarm and despondency that filled the public mind, and reflect that to-day there is not a whisper of reproach in respect to the administration of justice in the City of New-York. Counsel go into court in the confidence that they will have a fair hearing; that litigants allow their rights to be determined there in full assurance that justice will be done. We are able to measure the extent of the revolution that was accomplished. The second aspect is the measureless benefit which that success has conferred, not only upon the Bar, which it has saved and elevated; upon the litigants whom it has protected and rescued, but upon the community, whose most valuable institution it has renovated, whose personal rights and whose property it has surrounded with new securities to the State and country, whose honor and whose reputation abroad it has restored. I say, the priceless benefits of such a reform can scarcely be expressed in language or measured by the human mind. The third aspect is the costly sacrifice by which this work was accomplished. It must be remembered that few believed that an impeachment could be carried through the House of Assembly; that during all the periods of despondency, and they were frequent, among all the friends of reform, Mr. Tilden remained firm, constant, resolute, determined in his efforts, unyielding in his purpose that the cause should succeed. How much of that success was due to his energy, to his persistence, to his firmness, even more than to his abilities, I am content to have measured by Republican authorities—honorable men who co-operated with him. I appeal to the Chairman of the Committee of the Bar Association, himself a Republican. I appeal to the three counsel employed to prosecute the impeachment, who were chosen by the Bar Association, all three of them Republicans, to whose services and efforts I am happy to give testimony. I appeal to these gentlemen to say whether there was ever a moment when they would have had any hope of success without the co-operation of Mr. Tilden in the Legislature. Nay, with his co-operation, except for the tireless efforts, for the exclusive devotion with which he prosecuted this great object. It was well known that every means of corruption was provided, and would be employed to defeat this measure. It was well known that there sat in the Senate Republican representatives of the dynasty which had been overthrown, men who had voted for the Tweed charter of 1870, and for the other bills by which during that session and the session of 1871, the power of the Ring had been created and consolidated. I took it upon myself, before the session of the Legislature had commenced, seeing the immense difficulties that environed Mr. Tilden in the work which he had undertaken, to write to him a letter of friendly counsel in regard to the course he should pursue in the Assembly. I urged him to give his whole attention to the purification of the judiciary, and that he should not suffer his time to be taken up by other subjects. Mr. Tilden was compelled not only to abstain from much of the ordinary legislation, but even to abandon two bills which he regarded as valuable measures of reform, and surrendered not only his personal ease and comfort, not only his entire time, but abstained during all the session from any party relations, even staying away from the Democratic caucus, which has often since been made the subject of party reproach. But he did succeed in the one object for which he went to the Assembly, of such vital importance and immense benefit to the people. How much the sacrifice was to withdraw from a large and lucrative professional practice for a period of almost two years, to abandon any attention to important private and personal affairs, to bear the pecuniary burdens of the contest in which Mr. Tilden, Mr. O'Conor, and others became involved in the conduct of such litigations, I will not attempt to measure. I will venture to say that the cost, direct and indirect, if it had been invested in a public charity, would have been regarded as an act of distinguishable munificence. I know I am justified in asserting that this service was rendered with no mingling of motives other than for the public good, with no expectation of reward even in the public esteem, with much of hazard and peril, with every prospect of creating antagonism, of multiplying enemies, and of destroying his influence. It happens that there is an opportunity for the people of the City of New-York, who have been the object of these measureless benefits won by great sacrifices, not to reward him, but to say to the young men of the community that such a career will be appreciated by those who shall be benefited by it; that the good elements in human society will stand by and protect and shield the man who serves the public from being stricken down by the enemies created by that service. Now, I say that such an opportunity is presented to this community.

HOW THE PUBLIC OUGHT TO APPRECIATE SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

It is for their sake, for the sake of the young men who are training to be our successors, for the sake of inviting imitation of such an example—it is for these reasons that I hope and believe the people of the City of New-York will show on this occasion their appreciation of these services. We need affirmative, active, aggressive public virtue. The only measures of reform which have been secured are those which we mainly owe to Mr. Tilden. Nothing has been done since. The revision of criminal and civil remedies for official fraud and misconduct which he attempted, but was obliged to surrender to the engrossing duty of purifying the judiciary, has not been renewed. The state of the laws on that subject remains. The remedies are slow, uncertain, and inefficient. They are a scandal to our jurisprudence and a wrong to our people, when official plunder has become so frequent and so shameless. Negations will no longer do. The occasional veto of a small wrong is inadequate to the condition and necessities of our times. We need to have our laws improved. We need an affirmative policy. We need to have the force of the executive arm of the Government wielded with the energy, persistence, and will which enabled Mr. Tilden to carry through these great reforms, which are, as yet, the only fruits gathered by the reforming spirit of the people. What class of men in this City would rejoice if Mr. Tilden could be defeated? Would the merchants, the mechanics, the honest portion of the community like to mingle their congratulations over such a result with convicted wrong-doers, or disgraced officials? Would they like to swell the chorus of triumph which would be raised by those who have suffered by the restoration of judicial purity? Would men who know that their property and their persons have been made more secure by the efforts of Mr. Tilden wish to feel that they had taken part in striking him down in this contest? Many of the questions involved in political struggles of the times are evanescent. In a little time they will be forgotten. But the history of the impeachment of your Judges will be read with deep interest in remote years. It will go down to the future a warning to the judiciary. If Judges become corrupt it will furnish the precedents and the proceedings by which they can be stripped of the ermine which they may soil, and driven from the tribunals upon which they may bring disgrace. The record of this impeachment will not only be of great value to the citizens of New-York and of other States, but it will be found in the libraries of every civilized people, and it will be a valuable agency in lifting up the standard of judicial morality. Since the day this City was founded to the present time no men have been able to render such service to its character, to its security, to its substantial interests, as Mr. Tilden and his associates of the legal profession, who forced the impeachment through to a successful conclusion. To all of them the City and State of New-York owe a debt of gratitude, and it would be a sad comment upon the sense of justice of our people if they did not resent with indignation any effort in any quarter to defame their characters or to asperse their motives. The authors of such malicious and shameless attacks mistake the character of our people when they think they can strike down Mr. Tilden or his associates by assaults of this nature. They only serve to remind honest men of their obligations to those who have wiped out a foul reproach to this Metropolis, and who have rendered services of such magnitude to its interests, its character, and its morals.

Now, my friends, I have a word to say in conclusion about the third term. Upon a subject of such deep importance as that you could get no declaration of the purpose of the party in power. But Gen. Dix, the Governor of your State, says: "I don't know what intention the President has in regard to this third term." And Gen. Dix thinks when the right time comes he will like to lay down the cares of office. But somebody else than Gen. Dix would be more appropriate to speak on this subject of the third term, for Gen. Dix is looking forward to the office himself. Now I want to ask Gen. Dix another question, and until he does answer it what he has already said to you upon the subject is a mockery. I want to know what he is going to do if Gen. Grant is renominated. Let him come forward and say, "If you do this wrong I will not support you." But what will Gov. Dix do about it? He has already said it was wrong, and he did not favor it. Will he support what he has said was wrong, or will he say, "When I made that declaration I meant to keep it?" I hope the voters will ask him both what he thinks and what he intends to do. Let me close what I have to say with one word of congratulation. My long experience enables me to give a very correct judgment about political affairs, and I say you are to triumph in this contest. Therefore, as I may not see you again, let me congratulate you upon your victory.

REMARKS OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, on being introduced said substantially:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I came here to speak of the glorious victories which your friends have achieved, and to express the hope that you will go and do likewise. You never had more important interests in charge. Your action never was looked to, and never will be looked to, by the country with greater interest. I want to express my concurrence in the sentiments of the speakers who have already addressed you, and to say that this third-term movement is the culmination of the unconstitutional measures which have been carried on in the Southern States, and which cannot end in anything else than despotism for all this country. What is the condition of the country? My friend from New-Jersey has depicted it to you, and I refer your attention to a late article in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which says that the effect of the recent measures of the Administration has been to degrade suffrage, to destroy the equilibrium of the country, to introduce corruption, and to bring the country into contempt. This is the language of the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* speaking about the result at which we have arrived to-day. And he says the country is prepared for the man on horseback. And does he intend to oppose it? He does not intend to oppose it, and he does intend to adhere to it. He does not recoil from it. He says the Republican Party had to give the negroes the right of suffrage to maintain the party in power, and that it was only a fair offset to the alien vote. Do not you all know that all the leading Republicans disclaimed the wish to saddle negro suffrage upon the country? When I was in Lincoln's Cabinet and the measure was proposed, I declared it was unconstitutional to subvert the liberties of the Southern States in this manner, and I was denounced as slandering the Republican Party. And afterward, when they nominated Grant at Chicago, did they not declare that they no purpose to extend negro suffrage to the Southern States. So it is with this third-term movement. They have denied that they contemplated any such thing, and yet they have worked on secretly, and now imperialism is at hand. The policy of the party is not shaped by such men as Gen. Dix and Mr. Boutwell. They are held in bondage by the moneyed interest of the country. You do not ask the waiters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel what is to be done at that establishment. You ask the proprietor. So you must ask the proprietors of the party—the moneyed men—if you want to find out what is to be done. Gen. Grant's opposition to republican principles make him a useful instrument, and he is the man the moneyed interest want. He suits them and they suit him. But the time when the whole country is beginning to feel that they must relieve themselves from this overpowering mastery is at hand. Now, my friends, you have a great opportunity. You have great leaders and the grandest cause that ever animated freemen to claim their rights. I hope you will not be found wanting. Just now they are taking great courage from Grant's veto of the Inflation bill. But he did not do that from any good policy. Don't you remember how that same veto man packed the Supreme Court so as to give a legal-tender decision to please this money interest? Now you see the sort of policy with which he did it. The figure-heads of the party are permitted to run around and make speeches, but they know no more about what is going to be done than do the servants in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. But there must come an end to this. Their money is giving out. What has become of Jay Cooke & Co.? They are poor now, and so long as they remain so you will have Democratic victories. Now is the time for a victory in the cause of republican institutions.

REMARKS OF HON. SAMUEL S. COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox was the next speaker. He said he wished that politics could be disassociated from personalities in the present contest, and he hoped that this year the Democratic Party would rise above all personality. He would, if he could, lay upon the grave of dead Cæsar all his faults. At the meeting last night at the Cooper Institute they had two principal performers. One was Gov. Dix, and he played his part well and buried the dead Cæsar and the third term with considerable grace and honor. But who was the other performer? The other performer was Judge Edwards Pierrepont. [Hisses.] He was the author of the Republican platform this year at Utica. He was the man who made the speech last night, forty thousand copies of which had been circulated through New-York. He was the man who charged Mr. Tilden with being the author of the production in reference to Hoffman and Seymour. Although he had learned from Mr. Tilden that he was not responsible for it, he blackened his good name. But who, he would ask, who was Judge Pierrepont? He was a lawyer of great ability; he wished he could say that he was a politician of any honesty. He would tell them who he was. He did not complain of Judge Pierrepont because he came from Columbus, Ohio, where the speaker came from himself, for he believed in locomotion. The Sheriff of the county could tell them that locomotion was very commendable under certain circumstances. But what he did wish to tell them was that Judge Pierrepont was a Democrat in 1866. On the 4th of July in that year, he spoke in Tammany Hall. Why was he called upon to speak, and who did he speak for, and under whose auspices did he speak? He denounced Mr. Tilden and other Democrats at the Cooper Institute with being engaged more or less under Mr. Tweed and others, and yet he himself spoke under the auspices of Mr. Tweed in 1866. He would not strike a man down, especially John Morrissey, if he was down. [Applause.] He would extract by some philosophy of poetism all the rich essences from every one of those flowers that go to make up their political bouquet. He then called attention to Judge Pierrepont's speech at Tammany Hall on the occasion to which he had already alluded. He, the Judge, commenced by addressing them as brethren of the Tammany Society, and went on to say that they were aware that he never met them except on matters of business—that he never came to Tammany Hall except for the purpose of accomplishing some end. But the speaker would ask what was that end? What was his business? What was he doing at Tammany Hall then?—this great Grant man who developes the third term! He was there to assist the Democracy. "Do you think," he said on that occasion, "the war is all ended? Have you the same hopes, the same prosperity you had before the war began? And yet, my brethren, you have seen all the stars—the eleven stars—almost blotted out, and to my vision there is still a thick fog left." What, he would ask, left the thick fog over Judge Pierrepont? Was it the vision of large fees, an end to be accomplished, business in politics? What drove him from this party he intended to support? "Do you now see all those stars as bright as they once were?" was another of this great "Republican's" utterances. "No, the Southern people are slaves." And yet this was the man who was bottle-holder for Gov. Dix in this campaign, and who constructed the Utica platform. In that speech of 1866 he had said "there was no mystery about reconstruction; there was no reconstruction about it. The States were in rebellion; they had not been restored." "When we," says Judge Pierrepont—the Utica platform constructer—"when we of the Democratic Party joined in this war, we put our heart and our soul into it, everything we did was for the purpose of restoring and preserving the Union." He (Mr. Cox) would like to ask where were the battle-axes that were handled by Judge Pierrepont in the war, and who was the mentor of the third-term people now? He would be their tormenter before the election was over. He spoke truly about himself and his business; he would always go on the strongest side. And this was the man to lecture the Democratic Party and to call John Kelly to account. But he would honor Judge Pierrepont for his ability. He, the speaker, had in his possession another address delivered by Judge Pierrepont at Columbia College, and he had drawn this out as he would a telescope to look through the author, and show him up for what he really was. Mr. Cox then recommended his auditors to stand by the platform adopted by the Democratic Party, and said that they would roll up a large majority for Samuel J. Tilden for Governor. The gentlemen who met at the Cooper Institute did not know what was going on in this country. There was a fanaticism for honesty abroad in the land. He referred to the recent Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana—he liked to talk of the Democratic victory in Ohio. The triumph of the Democratic Party was thundering in their ears, and it would turn all the milk of the Radical Party sour. The only way to restore prosperity to the country was to establish Democratic ascendency; and he would ask them to give three cheers for Tilden, Dorsheimer, and the whole Democratic ticket. [Cheers.]

The resolutions read at the opening of the proceedings were then put and carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By steam-ship Helvetia, from London.—Mrs. Jenken, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooke and son, Mrs. Burghes, Mr. and Mrs. Hammon, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dobbins and infant, Mrs. A. L. Littlejohn, Mrs. E. A. Potter and child, Miss Thompson, Mrs. E. Pellett, Miss J. A. M. Sharland, Thomas Royal, John O. Tupper, John Robinson, John Bushby, Henry Melrose, Alfred Legg, O. Dwyer, R. Anthony, C. M. Ball, Douglas Drew.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets.....5:02 | Moon rises. 7:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:45 | Gov. Island 10:35 | Hell Gate.11:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, Oct. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Chapin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Franklyn; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Cicero, (Br.,) Marsh, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Liverpool, Lambert, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Louise Malcolm, (Br.,) Robertson, Cork or Falmouth, Tucker & Henriques; Hampton Court, (Br.,) Lanquist, Exeter, E. McMurray & Damaselli; J. Steele, (Br.,) Leighton, Mobile, Snow & Burgess; Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfeldt, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Concordione, (Ital.,) Lobotti, Civita Vecchia, Slocovich & Co.; Marchino, (Ital.,) Zeno, Glasgow, Slocovich & Co.; Robert Mowe, Dearborn, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge & Co.

Brigs R. B. Gove, Hodgman, Havana, Cuba, S. S. Loud & Co.; Robin, (Br.,) Douglas, St. Johns, N. F., Carver & Barnes; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. John, P. R., J. Onativia & Co.

Schrs. James Slater, Hawkins, Nagaubo, A. Abbott; Ada Doane, Nickerson, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Florence Bailey, Clark, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, J. S. Lamson & Brother; Frank Treat, Downing, Turks Island and a market; B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, London Oct. 13, with mdse. and 160 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 25, lat. 41 24, lon. 63 49, passed a North German ship, showing letters Q. B. P. M., (commercial code,) 38 ds. out, bound W.; 26th, 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reid, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, Boston.

U. S. steamer Gettysburg, McRitchie, Newport.

Ship Benvenue, (of Glasgow,) McGowan, Bombay Aug. 3, with linseed to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 12, and crossed the equator Oct. 5 in lon. 36 49 W.; had heavy westerly gales off the cape, lasting eight days; since moderate weather; Sept. 8, lat. 35 S., lon. 26 20 E., spoke ship Thermopylæ, (Br.,) from Shanghai for Liverpool, 54 ds. out.

Brig Cacique, (Bras.,) Bento, Rio Grande 68 ds., with hides, &c., to G. M. Smith. Crossed the equator Sept. 24, in lon. 37 W.; Oct. 18 experienced a strong N. gale; thence light variable winds and fine weather; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Crocker, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Aquia, (Port.,) Garcia, Lisbon 37 ds., with salt and cork to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig P. M. Tinker, (of Boston,) Bernard, Guantanamo 29 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Britannia, (new, of New-Haven,) 280 tons, ——, Madison, Conn., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Vier Gebroeders, (Dutch,) V. de Zee, Sedang 116 ds., with mdse. to Meyer Bros.—vessel to Unkart & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 26, St. Helena Sept. 12, and crossed the equator Sept. 24, in lon. 31; had fine weather to the line; thence strong variable winds, with much rain, thunder, and lightning.

Bark Carl Angell, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Gimello, (Ital.,) Maggio, London 40 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, Lisbon Sept. 27, in ballast to Chase, Talbot & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Fomalhaut, (Ger.,) Willers, Trieste 85 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 17.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light northerly winds.

Schr. Mary E. Douglass, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Para 23 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light trades up to lat. 28, then light N. and E. winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Oct. 12, lat. 15 03, lon. 57 10, spoke brig Aristos, (of Barrington, N. S.,) from Pernambuco, for Boston. 22d, lat. 34 02, lon. 73 50, bark Coloma, (of Glasgow,) from Mexico, for Falmouth, E. Left in port schr. Jesse Carll, for New-York Oct. 28.

Schr. Francis, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carter, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds and calms. Left in port brig L. & W. Armstrong, for New-Haven, ldg.; brig Wm. Thomas, uncertain.

Schr. J. T. Hibbard, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Miller, Ship Harbor, N. S., 10 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Walter Irvin, Ryder, Thomaston 8 ds., with lime to J. R. Brown & Co.

Schr. Minnie F. Griffing, Harvey, City Island, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, City Island, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Emma M. Potter, Matthews, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Only Son, Potter, Bath, Me., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to Read & Co.

Schr. Lena, Williams, Dighton. Was run into night of 25th, by an unknown schr., tearing mainsail, and breaking main boom and boat.

Schr. Thomas R. Williams, Williams, Roslyn.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Lynch, Norwalk.

Schr. Wm. R. Marsten, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships England, for Liverpool; Etna, for Kingston, Jamaica, &c.; Cleopatra, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; brigs Prospect, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Nancy, for Pictou, N. S.; bark Carlton, for Havana; schrs. North America, for St. Johns, N. F.; Clara E. Bergen, for Savannah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new brig Britannia is a beautiful vessel, built at Madison, Conn., by C. M. Minor & Sons, is 120 feet keel, 12 feet deep by 30 feet beam, constructed of the very best material, finished in the best manner, and will be rated as A1 for ten years. She is owned by H. Trowbridge's Sons, and will be employed in their West India trade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Arr. schr. Pomona, Hansen, from Azua, St. Domingo.

Sld. steamers Marathon, for Liverpool; Williamsport and Centipede, for Philadelphia; barks Roving Sailor and Eliza White.

Arr. steamer France, (Br.,) Alltree, Liverpool; schrs. Bacco, (Br.,) Mulhern, St. Thomas; Geo. H. Squire, Halsy, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, Yarmouth, N. S.; Geo. Appold, Loveland, Baltimore; bark Swallow, Farrar, Key West; brigs Alice Tarlton, Tucker, Sagua; L. Staples, Stowers, Baltimore; Henry Perkins, Harrington, New-York; schrs. Golden City, Buck, Port Ontario, Jamaica; Addie Blaidsdells, Bearse, Baltimore; Eagle, Chase, Philadelphia; Minnesota, Kelly, New-York; Wm. Boardman, Pelton, do.

Sld. ship Union.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schr. Mary E. Long, from Winterport, Me.

Sld. steamers Border Chieftain, for Liverpool; Flag, for Boston; bark C. F. Elwell, for ——; brigs J. H. Kennedy, for Havre; Francisco, for Barcelona; Brother, for New-London; schr. Ella, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 27.—Sld. bark American Eagle, Richmond, for Liverpool; Edwin, do., for do.; Kürkard, for Baltimore; Victoria, for do.; brig Catharine, for do., and about fifty schrs. bound N.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 27.—Arr. steam-ship State of Texas, from New-York; ship Samuel Plover, from London; barks J. L. Weckivere, from Boston; Cremona, from New-York; Clara Killam, from Bristol, Eng.; schr. Sunny South, from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamers Potomac, from Liverpool; D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Fanny Cadwalader, from New-York; John W. Garrett, from do.; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; schrs. Nellie, from Nassau; Jefferson Borden, from Bermuda; Mary L. Bradshaw, from Savannah; W. S. Jordan, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Peruvian, for Liverpool; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; F. W. Brune, for New-York; H. L. Gand, for Philadelphia; brig Emily Raymond, for Savannah; schrs. Emma Hart, for Boston; Jas. H. Hoyt, for New-Haven.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 27.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, passed in last night.

Spoken, off Five Fathom Light, brig Starlight, from Porto Rico, for New-Haven, with loss of main boom; all well.

Arr. steamer Albemarle, from New-York.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 27.—Passed down, steamer Rattlesnake, for Boston; Italian bark Maria Clotilde, for Marseilles; schrs. George R. Ferguson, for Belfast, Ireland; Lizzie Maul, for Boston; Richard Rhodes, for Sagua, and several other unknown schrs. A heavy haze prevails.

Noon.—Passed up, steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool; schrs. Lizzie Lane, from Bangor; Lizzie B. McMichael, from Windsor, N. S.; Maggie Cain, from Bath; Martha Welch, from Boston; Addie Murchie, from Calais. Passed down, steamer Reading, for New-Orleans.

Brig Sam Welsh, from West Indies; schrs. Arthur L. B., from Port Spain; Marcia S. Lewis, from Boston; Emily & Jenny, from do., and T. W. Wheeler, from do., passed up this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—Cld. steamer St. Louis, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Ponce, from Porto Rico; schrs. Mattie A. Franklin and Henry C. Winship, from Boston.

Sld. steamer Statesman, for West Stanley; brig Eigil.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Cld. brig G. M. Jones, for Barbados; schrs. L. A. Rommel, for Key West; Geo. H. Bent, for Alexandria; Mary A. Hood, for Washington; Lizzie F. Dow, for Boston; A. C. Paige, for do.; Eliza B. Emery, for do.; Georgetown, for New-York; Jno. H. Derry, for New-Bedford; L. and A. Babcock, for Portsmouth; Tennessee, for Portland.

Arr. bark Cienfuegos, from Portland; schrs. S. McManemy, from Boston; Vapor, from do.; George H. Bent, from do.; Eliza B. Emery, from do.; A. C. Paige, from do.; Lizzie F. Dow, from Mystic; John H. Derry, from New-Bedford; L. & A. Babcock, from Beverly; Delia O. Yates, from Salem; F. L. Godfrey, from Wilmington, N. C.; Lizzie B. McNichol, from Windsor, N. S.; Lizzie Lane, from Bangor; E. B. Lunnicon, from Bay, Me.; Allen Greene, from Boston; Vapor, from do.; Arabella, from Snow Hill, Md.; Gallaher, from James River.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 27.—Arr. steamer Zodiac, Chapin, from New-York, yesterday, and sld. for Fernandina to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 26.—Arr., schrs. Cherub, Narragansett Pier, for Gardiner; John M. Broomall and Wm. Walton, Boston, for Philadelphia; J. Lenthall, Cohasset, for do.; Nadab, Newburyport, for do.; Prospect, Calais, for New-York; Manna Loa, Machias, for do.; James A. Crooker, Bangor, for Roslyn. At Tarpaulin Cove, barkentine J. J. Marsh, Baltimore, for Portland. Wind variable, light; foggy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sld. for the United States, Herbert Norge, Tonsberghuus, and Casiqua.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Ursus Minor, Countess of Dufferin, Due Cecilie, Domingo, and Dido.

Also arr. out, Nuovo Mondo, Edith Lily, Nuova, Emilia Celestina, and Orfero.

The bark Dido, at Londonderry, from Baltimore, experienced heavy weather and received considerable damage.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Williams, from New-York Oct. 17, for this port, was off Fastnet Light at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 27.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York Oct. 17, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and proceeded shortly after for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Buckenstein, from New-York Oct. 17, for Bremen, reached here to-day.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Brass, arrived here to-day, from New-York Oct. 16.

MOVILLE, Oct. 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Oct. 17, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Suevia sld. from this port Oct. 25 for New-York.

THE SEWER CATASTROPHE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The Coroner's jury investigating into the case of the parties killed by the caving in of the Mill Creek sewer, in Philadelphia, concluded their labors to-day by rendering a verdict that the said sewer was faulty and defective in construction, and not built in compliance with the terms of the contract for the construction of said sewer entered into between the City of Philadelphia and Charles J. and James F. Kennedy on the 30th of June, 1869; and the jury further find that during the construction of said sewer by Charles J. and James F. Kennedy there was no proper inspection of the work by any one representing the City of Philadelphia.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—MR. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman. Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—JUST IN TIME—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

"The people of New-York have already seen Mr. Tilden deal with Democratic rogues in power."—*New-York World, Oct. 26.*

Quite true; they have. In 1869, Mr. TILDEN'S attention was called to the very suspicious conduct of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. But he continued to support these men. In 1870, he was earnestly urged to withdraw from the side of the Tammany Bosses, who were then known to be robbing the City. Instead of doing that, he went to Rochester and presided over a convention packed by TWEED, and had his pocket picked for his trouble. The general verdict about his little misfortune was, "served him right." Throughout the year Mr. TILDEN gave all the weight of his public and private co-operation to TWEED and the other thieves. In 1871 he was once more appealed to, but remained silent. At last there came out the proofs, the unanswerable and damning proofs, of the Tammany robberies; and then Mr. TILDEN saw that if he remained silent any longer, he would inevitably be dragged down with the Boss. There was no longer any risk involved in attacking the Ring, and so Mr. TILDEN attacked it. From that period he did excellent service in the cause of the public. This is the plain, unvarnished truth of the whole matter, deny it who can. Anybody may verify the facts upon reference to the files of the newspapers.

We are anxious that the voters in the Eleventh District, which includes so large a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this City, should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the lives and characters of the candidates for Congress now before them. We do not want them to take the word of newspapers, but to look into the facts for themselves. And some facts of great importance, in relation to one of the candidates, will be found in another column. With regard to Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, what is known about him is this: He has been a much-respected merchant in this city; is a man of great experience in public affairs, of unusual natural abilities, a good speaker, a sound financier, a pungent writer—in a word, the very man to represent a large and highly intelligent constituency. As for his opponent, who is pleased to call himself Colonel WILLIS, we only know that he was for GRATZ BROWN and GREELEY, and that prior to that his temporary residence was in Ludlow Street Jail. No wonder the *Tribune* calls him a "*gentleman*"—a gentleman according to the standard of the Professor and the Lotos Club. But the electors of the Eleventh District have no fancy for gentlemen of that pattern.

Gen. DIX is not afraid to show himself at a public meeting or to honestly declare his opinions. But Mr. TILDEN, who is posing before the bewildered public at this moment as the *Poor Gentleman*, is carefully laid in lavender by his friends and locked up in the closet. They dare not let him out. If he were seen at a public meeting somebody in the audience might ask him whether he approved of the issue on which the Democratic victories were gained in Ohio and Indiana? And that would be awkward, because if he said "yes," his party would be injured here, and if he said "no," it would offended in the West. Democratic platforms are carefully constructed to suit different meridians. You can have them made of any shape, size, or pattern. Here in New-York the leaders hold up the gold dollar; out West they exhibit the sponge and the printing press. There is no national policy in the party on financial questions. Mr. TILDEN would rather be excused from committing himself to one just at this moment, and so his managers clap a patent muzzle over his mouth, and keep him locked up in the squalid tenement-house where he lives—according to his own account. But should Mr. TILDEN be elected Governor of this State, we should soon see whether his gold dollar or the Western sponge was most in favor with the Democratic Party.

Two years ago the people of the Columbia and Dutchess District had an opportunity of seeing how much money could be spent in a short space of time in political corruption. Mr. J. O. WHITEHOUSE, the "Liberal" candidate for Congress, managed to distribute on that occasion between one and two hundred thousand dollars *in the purchase of votes.* There was scarcely any disguise or secrecy about these operations. Mr. WHITEHOUSE is now renominated, and openly boasts that he will carry with him every member of Assembly in the three counties of his district—Putnam County having been added since the last election. Mr. HAMILTON FISH is to be "run out," and Mr. WHITEHOUSE'S money is to sweep everything before it. Two years ago his agents were instructed to pay as much as $50 for a single vote, and in special cases the sum was unlimited. If a man's "conscience" was particularly tender, he had to receive two or three hundred dollars, or even more. And this game Mr. WHITEHOUSE proposes to play over again this year. Corruption more open or more glaring has never been seen in this State, and we earnestly hope that this year Mr. WHITEHOUSE may be caught in his own trap, and severely punished. Surely there must be many persons in the above district acute and honest enough to collect the proofs of his crime, and thus insure his imprisonment.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District will not fail to elect their candidate, Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON, this Fall. The district is a strong one, but it can be lost by carelessness and indifference. Mr. LAWSON is an excellent member of the present Congress, and will have the advantage of considerable experience in the performance of his duties, should he be re-elected. It should be remembered that the work of Congress is done in committees, and that new members do not fare nearly so well in these as the old ones. If the Republicans of the district do not wish to throw away their representation in Congress they will wake up and elect Mr. LAWSON.

The plea of insanity is to be entered by the counsel for KULLMANN, the fanatic who is shortly to be tried in Prussia, for an attempt to assassinate Prince BISMARCK. It will be interesting to note the success which this plea, the means of saving from the halter so many murderers in America, will have in German courts, where it is comparatively novel. KULLMANN may possibly plead a religious fanaticism amounting almost to positive insanity, for he seems to have been worked upon by the discontented priesthood until he was ripe for anything. But it will take much more than such an avowal to save him from the rigors of Prussian justice, which will be sharpened by resentment of Ultramontane trickery.

SEYMOUR ON TILDEN.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR has the inveterate habit common to Democratic politicians of making capital for his party on the strength of the shortness of the public memory. He attempted a laborious defense of Mr. TILDEN last night, which was a very good sample of the disingenuous style of special pleading for which Mr. SEYMOUR is famous. Had he contented himself with claiming credit for Mr. TILDEN on the ground of his undoubted services in purifying the judiciary, THE TIMES, at least, would have taken no exception to his remarks. We never grudged Mr. TILDEN all due praise for his labors in that cause, and we were among the foremost to sustain him and those associated with him in a contest where he received no effective support from the organs of his own party. In the defense of Judiciary reform this paper fearlessly labored long before Mr. TILDEN'S voice was raised against the system represented by BARNARD and CARDOZO, and in the championship of that cause we accepted risks, both personal and pecuniary, which Mr. TILDEN was never called upon to face. Mr. SEYMOUR will do his candidate no good by trying to make it appear that Mr. TILDEN bore the whole heat and burden of the prosecution of the Ring Judges, both in the Bar Association and before the Court of Impeachment. The struggle is one which would never have been successfully fought out save by the co-operation of Republican lawyers and Republican legislators. It is neither seemly nor honorable to attempt to extract capital out of such a movement for either party. In making the attempt Mr. SEYMOUR only provokes comparisons which do infinite damage to the Democratic record, without at all strengthening the position of Mr. TILDEN.

The statement that Mr. TILDEN "reluctantly held his position as Chairman of the State Committee as a means of resistance and of future power to remedy wrongs," would have been treated as a very excellent joke, had it been made five years ago. It would have been news to the Ring leaders to hear that the respectable figure-head to whom they found it very convenient to intrust the shadow of power would ever be likely to become an obstacle to carrying out any of their plans. In point of fact, he never ventured to use his position for thwarting them till their power for mischief was pretty nearly over, and when the near approach of their day of reckoning was very well assured. When that crisis came, he made very dexterous use of his position in the Democratic Party to save it from utter ruin, and he did his best to wipe out the record of years of passive complicity with the schemes of the Ring, by taking the side of an awakened sense of public justice. That gives him an undoubted claim upon the gratitude of the Democratic Party which they have been induced to recognize. But it certainly does not entitle him to assume the part of the fearless and independent champion of Reform which his friends claim for him, and which he has shown a very dangerous readiness to accept. In quoting from Mr. TILDEN'S speech at the Cooper Institute in November, 1871, Mr. SEYMOUR judiciously abstained from giving any date to that production, and omitted altogether to mention that the campaign against the Ring was really opened by the meeting of Sept. 4. Two months before the election, Mr. TILDEN was not quite so sure as he was four days before it, that the power of TWEED could be broken, and hence he refused to take part in the September demonstration, just as he had done in regard to the meeting organized in April by the Council of Political Reform, when the prospect was darker still.

We are, of course, reminded of Mr. TILDEN'S opposition to the charter of 1870, and we hear again of the Republican Senators who were bought over to its support. But Mr. SEYMOUR fails to allude to the fact that these Republican Senators have been quietly dropped out of their places of influence in the Republican Party, while their Democratic coadjutors continue to occupy their old places of influence. Who presided over this "Republican" Senate of 1870? We rather think it was ALLEN C. BEACH, and a gentleman of of the same name has lately signed campaign circulars as Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. Who signed the charter of 1870, for opposing which Mr. TILDEN claims so much credit? The same Gov. HOFFMAN to whom Mr. TILDEN, as a member of the Committe on Resolutions at the Rochester Convention of 1871, addressed the following complimentary sentences: "Regarding himself the servant of the whole constituency, he has placed himself above all subserviency to localities. He has, by his vetoes, protected the Treasury [*sic*] and saved millions of money for the people. He has persistently resisted that species of local and personal legislation upon which the lobby member thrives, and which perverts our system of equal laws." This, addressed to the man who began his Executive career by signing the Erie Classification bill, and who fitly continued it by indorsing the swindling tax levies of the Ring, and the whole mass of infamous legislation which stains the Statute-books of 1869–70–71, is a very fair sample of the way in which Mr. TILDEN labored to "overthrow the corrupt power" which debauched the Bench and robbed the Treasury of this City.

But perhaps the coolest of all the claims made by ex-Gov. SEYMOUR on behalf of his candidate, is the following: "The only measures of reform which have been secured are those which are mainly due to Mr. TILDEN." On behalf of an eleventh hour convert to the cause of reform, this is what in the vernacular of Mr. SEYMOUR'S audience would be called pretty "steep." Mr. TILDEN had certainly the good sense to refrain from any such gasconade in November, 1871. He then said that he "deemed it his duty to aid in this conflict, not feeling sure that the Republicans could accomplish the work unaided." There was then no talk about the power of the Democratic Party as a State organization being used for the overthrow of the Ring, because it would have been supremely ridiculous, while TWEED'S triumph at Rochester was still fresh in public memory, and when the "Shandley Legion" had not yet seen any cause to regret their serenade to the victorious "Boss." People must have very short memories if such pretensions do not excite as much ridicule now as they would have done three years ago. They must have still shorter memories if they can listen without a smile of contempt to the effort of the men who bespattered HOFFMAN with servile praise to pooh-pooh the influence which Gov. DIX has exerted in purifying the legislative record of the State. It is perhaps fitting that Messrs. KERNAN and TILDEN, who helped to draft the resolution praising HOFFMAN for protecting the Treasury, whose safety he systematically betrayed, should be parties to the attempt to detract from the justly-earned fame of Gov. DIX, whose veto has never been withheld when either State or city was likely to be despoiled. It is equally fitting that the men who commended HOFFMAN for stifling the lobby, which flourished beyond all precedent under his administration, should assail the man who has done more than any Governor we have had in a dozen of years to make the business of lobbying both disreputable and unprofitable. The intelligent mass of voters, who have not quite so short memories as these people suppose, will both appreciate and act upon the contrast.

THE TWO PARTIES AND THE SOUTH.

Our readers will bear testimony that we have never been inclined to underestimate the importance of the Southern question, and that we have done our best to secure a candid and intelligent treatment of that question by the country. We have not regarded it from a partisan point of view, nor have we endeavored to make political capital out of it. Recognizing, on the contrary, that the question of the policy of the National Government toward the Southern States is a very complex and delicate one, we have sought to lay before the country all the facts we could gather, and to invite a careful study of them. In pursuance of this course we have, from time to time, sent able correspondents to the South, with instructions to investigate its condition with the utmost care, and to report the results fully and impartially. These gentlemen are now engaged in their work, and we may be allowed to say that their letters afford a more trustworthy picture of the condition of the South than has been presented in any other form, and one which is justly attracting attention in every part of the country.

It is obvious to the least attentive observer that what we are accustomed, in a general way, to call the Southern question, is like most other questions, one with two sides to it. And this is a fact which throws a great deal of light on the choice by the people of the party to which the settlement of it shall be intrusted. We venture to say that the Republican Party is the only one which can be depended on to consider both sides, and to work out a policy which shall be at once efficient and just to all interests involved. If there are in the Republican party, as we are pained to confess that there are, men who are willing to sacrifice the real welfare of the South to their partisan ends, there is also a powerful portion of the party, already strong enough to make itself felt, and sure in the long run to control the party, which seeks nothing but the prosperity of the whole country. Nothing is more certain than that the better sentiment of the Republican Party will before long compel a correction of the mistakes fallen into by the Administration from time to time, while there is no danger that it will give up any of the substantial results of the war, or that it will allow either race in the South to permanently or seriously oppress the other.

Now this is precisely what can never be expected of the Democratic Party. That party will not, perhaps it would be more correct to say that it *cannot*, see both sides of the Southern question. Its past history, its fatal committals of itself during the war, its persistent partiality and partisanship during the process of reconstruction, have raised up difficulties in the way of its just and wise treatment of the whole South, which are simply insuperable. The chief of these difficulties is the attitude which its policy has compelled the Southern whites to assume with reference to it. It is unfortunate, but it is undeniable, that the more turbulent and unreasonable and unsafe elements in Southern white society would regard the success of the Democratic Party as a license to go to all extremes in carrying out their peculiar views. It cannot be doubted that there exists in the South a considerable and violent body of men who believe that the only hope of their section is in absolutely controlling the negro. If the negro could be controlled without violent measures, such measures would never be resorted to. Of that we may be sure. But it is only too plain that the men we have referred to will stop at nothing to secure their end. Now, the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negro were a perpetual guarantee that thereafter he should be free and safe from such treatment. The nation has pledged its faith by the constitutional amendments that the politics and the labor of the South must in the future be carried on with the full recognition of the freedom and civil equality of all its citizens. The country has promised, and will keep its promise, that, however difficult the process, or however it may interfere with the prejudices or even the interests of the Southern whites, the negroes must hereafter be treated as free in the same way that white laborers are treated in the North. We are very well aware that this involves temporary loss to the South. The negro is not yet so profitable a laborer as he was when he was a slave. He is ignorant, often idle, sometimes thievish, and generally unmanageable. But such as he is, his position as a free member of the community must not be ignored. In the North we teach the ignorant, starve the lazy, punish the thieving, and manage men by their own interests. Sooner or later the same methods must be adopted at the South. And in the meantime the Republican Party is the only one that can possibly secure the necessary conditions to the working out of this problem.

An evidence that the party managers are perceiving the necessity of some changes in their Southern policy is found in the recent sweeping dismissal of dishonest officials from the Federal offices in Texas. We have long held and frequently pointed out that a movement of this kind all through the South was the first step toward permanent improvement. If the Federal Government would put honest men in the South, with instructions to let politics alone and attend strictly to their duties, one of the greatest obstacles to an effective settlement would be out of the way. And we have no doubt that this will be done, perhaps with greater thoroughness and rapidity than is generally expected.

But one condition, which seems to us absolutely imperative to the successful solution of the Southern problem, is that the National Government shall remain in the hands of a party friendly to the constitutional amendments. Such a party, and such a party only, can do justice to all; while the restoration of the Democracy would revive vain hopes and vain resentments, which never must be and never can be gratified.

BROOKLYN NOMINATIONS.

One of the nominations which attract most attention in Brooklyn is that of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN for Congress in the Third District. This is the only district usually counted safe for the Republicans. This year, there being a vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. WOODFORD, the regular Republican Convention nominated a man by the name of COCHEU for the short term and Mr. P. W. OSTRANDER for the long term. These nominations gave great dissatisfaction. COCHEU'S was one not fit to be made under any circumstances, and OSTRANDER, though a fair lawyer and a respectable man, was avowedly nominated to "take care of the Navy-yard." As the Republicans of the district had had in Gen. WOODFORD'S service a taste of what it was to have in Congress an able and influential member, who declined "to take care of the Navy-yard," and devoted his attention to the legitimate duties of his position, there was a very strong feeling against both the nominations, which resulted in the independent presentation of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S name. As he has been adopted by the Democrats and Liberals, there is good reason to expect his election. Such an event would be a great advantage to the district and to the country at large. While a sincere Republican—a character he does not lay aside because Democrats choose to vote for him—he is a man of independent mind, and of strong and intelligent opinions. He is widely known as one of the ablest merchants of this city, and as a thorough and careful student of the business affairs of the country. We need hardly say that he is a gentleman of perfect integrity. In his election the district would gain a weight in Congress which even Gen. WOODFORD'S abilities, for the lack of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S wide practical experience, could not give it. There is no comparison between such a result and the election of the "regular" candidates. The objection to him that he is not a convention candidate cannot go very far with intelligent Republicans. We know of no party obligation which is not satisfied by voting for the best Republican candidate in the field, and that is what Mr. CHITTENDEN is. He is warmly supported by some of the strongest Republicans of his district, and his success, as we have said, may be confidently expected.

The Republican city and county tickets are very strong, and ought to receive the support, not only of the Republican Party, but of the more respectable Democrats as well. The most important of the City offices is that of Controller, and for that place Mr. SCHROEDER is renominated. He can be elected if the property-holders of the city understand their real interests. His practical knowledge of affairs, his peculiar talent for systematizing the accounts of his office, his excellent reputation as a financier, and his absolute integrity, are qualities which the city ought not to lose in so important a position. His opponent is Ex-Mayor POWELL, who, so far as we know, is an honest and reputable man, but who has little force of character and no special adaptation for the office. On the county ticket all the nominations are first class. For District Attorney the Democrats have named the notorious WINCHESTER BRITTON, who was removed from his office for malfeasance, and very justly, too. The Republicans have named Hon. PHILIP S. CROOKE, the present member of Congress from the Fourth District. Mr. CROOKE is one of the soundest lawyers and one of the most trusted men in Brooklyn. He is an old-fashioned, straightforward, hard-working, upright man, who will be elected, as he ought to be. For Charity Commissioners all the candidates are good; but we are best able to speak with confidence of Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH, the candidate for the Western District. The Charity Commissioners have a thankless and difficult task before them. The county institutions are in a shocking condition. Corruption and neglect have made sad havoc with them, and though enormously expensive, they are nearly useless. To the work of reforming them, such men as Mr. BOOTH are excellently adapted. A careful business man, well versed in the local government, scrupulously honest and faithful, and incapable of being bought or bullied or wheedled, Mr. BOOTH will certainly be elected if the people of Brooklyn do their plain duty. And we may say that there is very little doubt that all these candidates will be successful.

"A MAN OF THE WORLD."

A little tragedy which lately happened in a small California town ought to furnish material for a homily, or point a moral which we leave for other pens and other preachers. The central figure in this brief drama is one HARRY LARKYNS. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, but was bred and educated in England. He was one of the younger sons of a rich and reputable family. Equipped with a fair education, he started out in the world for himself, chiefly determined to "see life." Like many another younger son of British parentage, he found himself somewhat dependent upon himself; and, like many another, he resolved to carve his own way and launch out upon a sea of adventure. He had a handsome face and figure, winning ways, a captivating manner, and a vast variety of accomplishments. Floating around in Europe he added to his knowledge of the classics a complete mastery of many modern languages, a familiarity with human nature, and a thorough acquaintance with the rare art of pleasing. Penniless, after spending his small patrimony in gay European capitals, his family bought him a commission in the British Army. He went to India with his regiment, got out of the service while there, hob-nobbed with Begums and Rajahs, and after six years of adventure returned to his native land just as the Franco-Prussian war began. In the little interval that next followed he contrived to squander in a theatrical venture in London the handsome sum which he had gained from his family. The French service and the cause of imperialism attracted him, and he joined the army with a company of sharpshooters. He was at one time on the staff of Gen. BOURBAKI, with the rank of Major. For his bravery, dash, and military skill he was rewarded with the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Wounded at the siege of Metz, he fell in the rear, and after Sedan he dropped out of the ranks of the French Army. His European adventures were over; he had exhausted one continent.

In the Winter of 1872 he had worked his way to Salt Lake City, where, in the expressive language of the region, he was "flat broke." Here his deliverance came in the person of Mr. ARTHUR NEIL, a rich young Englishman, whom LARKYNS had known about the London clubs in more prosperous days. NEIL helped LARKYNS on to San Francisco; the two became warm friends, the purse of one (NEIL) sufficing for both. They went together to the Sandwich Islands, LARKYNS meantime drawing on the Oriental Bank at Hong Kong, in anticipation of remittances which never came. The worthlessness of these drafts being proved to NEIL, who had advanced cash to LARKYNS, the gay adventurer was arrested for swindling when the pair had returned from Honolulu. LARKYNS was put in a San Francisco jail, and was released only when he had drawn in good faith upon his kinsfolk in London for $4,000, which drafts were duly honored at the pathetic plea of LARKYNS. This man of the world, then, in the face of a public exposure and disgrace, addressed himself to a retrieval of his character. It was hard work. He donned a suit of coarse clothes and labored on the wharves as stevedore; he drudged in a lumber-yard; he got odd jobs at translating in a publishing house; he wrote bright letters and dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and, in short, turned his hand to anything and everything that promised an honest penny. Finally he went to the town of Calistoga, where he began a map of the locality, finishing with all the skill of an accomplished draughtsman a work that would soon bring him money. But the instincts of his gay life were strong upon him; he loved his bottle of wine, his intriguing adventure, and his dangerous amour. A jealous husband in San Francisco found one day letters that to his mind proved the faithlessness of his wife and the guilt of LARKYNS. He said no word to any man, but took his carpet-bag and pistol and went to Calistoga. The man who was bent on seeing life, and had exhausted Europe and India, went to the door to meet one who called for him. The Californian drew his pistol and shot the gay Briton dead on the spot. Putting by his weapon with the air of one who has avenged a wrong upon society, the injured husband gave himself up to a mining superintendent as the only accessible representative of constituted authority, and now appeals to the fine sense of justice and chivalry which a California public has never been found to lack on such occasions.

For LARKYNS living, the man who "bilked" his friend and "sparred his way" at costly hotels, there was not much sympathy. For LARKYNS nipped by death untimely, without a chance to defend himself, there is some pathetic reminiscence. People recall how lavishly he spent money when he had it, whether it was his or not; they do not curiously inquire into his morals; they know that he "stood treat" on occasion, never went back on his friends, and was not a bad fellow, after all, as the world reckons bad fellows. He began his career with the intention of seeing life; he saw it—a great deal of it. When he had seen it, he died as the fool dieth—in blood and wantonness. Some such ambition as his fires young men who fancy that they may see life as he saw it, and escape the ignoble death that rounded off his gay existence. The ups and downs, the picturesque mutations of such a career, fascinate other men as they fascinated LARKYNS, though it is not given to all who follow in his footsteps to shuffle off their mortal coil as tragically as he did. The weary, plodding man, pursuing his level way in the common round of existence, may feel a pang of envy, as he looks up at the meteoric career of the adventurous man of the world. He may regard his own small achievements and prosaic surroundings with something like disgust. But we have told the story of HARRY LARKYNS to very little purpose if that unvarnished tale has not given new force to the wise man's saying that "there is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is the way of death."

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL POLICY—THE SPONGE AND THE PAPER MILL.

The following quotations from the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Indiana show upon what issues the elections in those States were carried:

INDIANA, JULY 15, 1874.

First—That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

Second—We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Third—We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency.

Fourth—We are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit.

Fifth—We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

OHIO, AUG. 26, 1874.

"We are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require."

That "not less than one-half the Customs duties should be payable in legal-tender notes by the United States, commonly called greenbacks."

That "we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the national banks as soon as the same can be safely and prudently done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the banks be substituted by the Government with a legal-tender currency."

"That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the five-twenty bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal-tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborer for the non-tax-paying bondholder; that, without equality of taxation, there can be no equality of rights, and the exemption of the public bondholders from bearing their due proportion in supporting the Federal Government and maintaining the laws, is unwise and unjust."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BACHELOR'S QUARTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having at interest some six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000,) easily convertible into brick and mortar, I beg to be allowed a hearing regarding an apartment-house for bachelors.

If the young bachelors of New-York City, or any fair representive benedick, will convince me that the idea is feasible, I am ready to look into the matter. There are several difficulties to be overcome, before such a building could be made a success financially, or in any other way. Bachelors, like other people, differ in habits, tastes, and ideas. There are quiet, respectable bachelors to be sure, but it must be admitted that as a class, having no permanent home, or any desire for one, their free and easy way of living has not improved or given them the taste for quiet, respectable home life. If such a building were erected its ultimate success would undoubtedly depend upon the character that the occupants might give it. This is true regarding any building. A church with a poor clergyman at its head has a good congregation, because having been drawn thither by an eminent predecessor, "they have got in the habit of going there."

A hotel with a good name would draw a crowd on pork and beans, when a disreputable house would be empty on all the delicacies of the season.

Now, imagine sixty bachelors in an apartment-house. During the twelve hours following sunset, wouldn't they tumble in at the rate of five an hour until the earlier men would soon become disgusted and tumble out in a body?

Isn't there some probability of their cutting monograms and eagles all over the wood-work, and carrying mantle pieces away by piecemeal in the shape of tooth-picks and cigar lighters? Wouldn't they have "fisticuffs" every few days in the hall-ways with the party above or below stairs, as the case might be, for some reason or another?

Don't they sometimes hang out of their windows, gaze impudently on the pretty girls opposite, make faces at cross old fathers, and expectorate all over the sidewalk?

Wouldn't there be in the street every morning an enraged policeman, swearing over a pile of old broken bottles, collar-boxes, and boots? Aren't bachelors inclined to smoke very strong pipes and bad tobacco? Wouldn't there be a disagreeable smell about such an establishment? Would not real estate be apt to decline in the immediate neighborhood of such a "barrack"? And last, but not least, bachelors being a sort of "light artillery," wouldn't they frequently go off, and knock two or three months' rent in the head? Now, would I have at the end of the year an empty elephant on my hands, or a well-paying, orderly apartment-house?

You gay young bachelors must determine which. What do you [illegible] dak?

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Monday, Oct. [illegible]

[We have received a large number of letters on this subject, most of which we shall publish next Sunday, together with any other suitable communications that may be sent to us in the interval.]

STREET THIEVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty-sixth street, from Second to Third avenues, is infested by a gang of thieves, both male and female. Through the day the male portion of them may be found standing on the north-east corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, the entrance to the cellar of which premises they use as a retreat when fearing arrest. Last Saturday evening five ladies (one party of three and one of two) were accosted by a part of this gang, the women belonging to them attempting to steal the shawls from the backs of the ladies.

I write this with a view of warning all citizens who may have to pass through that street after dark, as well as to notify the Police and ask them to abate this nuisance.

A LADY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. COL. JAMES P. ROY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday announce the death of this officer, of gout in the stomach, in that city, on Saturday last, at the age of forty-seven years. Lieut. Col. Roy was born in London, England, on April 30, 1828, graduated at West Point in 1849, and entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry on July 1, 1848. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, on the 31st of August, 1850; to First Lieutenant March 30, 1855; to Captain May 14, 1861; was promoted to Major in Sixth United States Infantry, and to Lieutenant Colonel Fifteenth United States Infantry in June, 1874, while in command of Fort Columbus, New-York. Col. Roy had been on leave of absence owing to temporary illness, and had engaged rooms for the Winter in Baltimore. He was suddenly attacked with gout on Thursday night last, which soon involved the heart. He grew worse from that moment, and suffered intense pain, being unconscious toward the last. He leaves a widow and four children, three girls, and a boy about fourteen years of age. Two daughters had just been placed at a boarding-school in Baltimore County. The funeral services were attended by officers from Fort McHenry, and a number of army men, with acquaintances of the deceased were present. Immediately afterward the corpse was sent to Richmond, Va., under an escort of soldiers from Fort McHenry, with band, for interment. Col. Roy had gained honorable distinction in his profession.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT AND POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which met in Baltimore on the 20th inst., visited the President, Secretary Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell, to-day, for the purpose of presenting the resolutions adopted at that meeting. The committee consisted of Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, Chairman; George Harlow, of Illinois; Col. Thomas R. Rich, and Col. Thomas H. Gardner, of Maryland. The resolutions presented were as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize with feelings of great pride the wise judgment and discretion manifested by our Chief Magistrate, President Grant, in selecting such true and tried patriots as Hon. Marshall Jewell and Hon. B. H. Bristow to the high and important positions in his Cabinet of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury, and do assure him that such appointments tend greatly to strengthen his Administration.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and indorse the policy pursued by Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in inaugurating a new and healthier order of things in their departments, and in their efforts to rid the service of corrupt and inefficient officers, and commend their example to other branches of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on the Administration to weed out all corrupt and inefficient officers, whenever found, as the most important step toward regaining the impaired confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the surest means of strengthening the Republican Party, and overcoming the influence of the White Leagues at the South, is to reorganize the Union Leagues in that locality, and that a proper recognition of our order at this time would be fraught with good results.

In presenting the resolutions to the President Gov. Newell assured him that his administration was indorsed by the League. On behalf of the order he expressed the hope for its continued success, stating at the same time that they had no candidates for office to present, but simply desired to give him an assurance of their confidence and support. They congratulated the President and the country upon the entry into the Cabinet of Postmaster General Jewell and Secretary Bristow, whose appointments gave ample guarantee that the business of their respective departments would be conducted to the best interests of the country.

The President, in response, said he was happy to receive this assurance of confidence and support from the League, and gratified to know that his appointments in his Cabinet were acceptable.

An additional resolution was presented to Postmaster General Jewell as follows:

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the appointment of Hon. Marshall Jewell, an honored and active member of the League, to the responsible position of Postmaster General, and heartily approve of his efforts in inaugurating a healthier order of things in his department, and commend his example to other branches of the Government.

Gov. Jewell, in response, said he was happy to receive the congratulations of the committee, and thankful for this expression of confidence and esteem from such an influential body as the Union League. [illegible] which he had inaugurated until the work of reformation shall have been fully accomplished, and in this he was ably seconded by the President.

The National Council of the Union League of America will assemble at Cincinnati on the 15th of January next. Measures will be taken to effect a thorough reorganization of the League throughout the country.

STRIKE OF MULE SPINNERS.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 27.—The mule spinners in the Baltic mills, belonging to the Sprague estate, refused to accede to the proposed reduction of wages, ten per cent., and the mill-hands consequently struck. [illegible] unless the spinners accede to the reduction in a short time new help will be employed and work resumed.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

From the Rochester Democrat.

In an article which we copy from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, [illegible] Samuel J. Tilden [illegible] a reformer are thoroughly riddled and exposed. The facts embodied in the article of THE TIMES have been alluded to [illegible] and perspicuously presented. It shows that Tilden, after he was apprised of the infamies of Tweed, [illegible] was instrumental in this very City of Rochester, in the Fall of 1870, in admitting the Tweed gang to seats in the State Convention over the [illegible] Reformers.

The article further shows that, nine days after this convention, THE TIMES called the attention of Mr. Tilden to his position, by reason of his silence, he was occupying as a virtual privileged accomplice with the Tweedites in their plunder of the City Treasury.

Nineteen days after this, THE TIMES again reminded Mr. Tilden of his duty in the premises, and still he kept silent.

A month now intervened, THE TIMES continually doing battle against the Ring, and on the 9th of December, 1870, it again [illegible] on the unwilling warrior. [illegible] rested on his arms and struck no blow.

Months went on. THE TIMES at last exposed the "secret accounts" of Connolly, published the fraudulent pay-rolls, and showed how the money of the Metropolis was stolen. [illegible] demonstration was held at the Cooper Institute on the 4th of September, 1871, [illegible] of sympathy, and which Samuel J. Tilden [illegible] favored with [illegible]

A little time afterward, at the Democratic State Convention [illegible] broken, and [illegible] reverence, [illegible] back to New-York [illegible] upon him, [illegible] strument of [illegible]

Was there [illegible] pretensions as a reformer?

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

A "GENTLEMAN OF UNTARNISHED REPUTATION."

HOW THE "LAWYER OF GOOD REPUTE AND GENTLEMAN OF UNTARNISHED REPUTATION" TREATED HIS CLIENT—SIX WEEKS IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE—HOW HE OBTAINED HIS RELEASE—THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The *Tribune* says that Benjamin A. Willis, who is the Democratic candidate for member of Congress against Isaac H. Bailey, "has not been specially prominent in politics, but he is a gentleman of untarnished reputation, a lawyer of good repute, and a soldier with an admirable record."

As to prominence in politics, we will not take issue with the *Tribune*. In Ring days he was what was known as a "Tammany Republican," and has recently been Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee, which of course gives a man "great prominence." But it is well to know what is the *Tribune's* idea of "a gentleman of untarnished reputation, a lawyer of good repute."

Benjamin A. Willis went to Ludlow Street Jail, and remained there for several weeks, on his own admission of cheating his client, by collecting money for him which he failed to pay over, and he only got out of Ludlow Street Jail by pleading that he had been shrewd enough to persuade his client to take his note for the amount so obtained, and that thereby the client lost his right to arrest him for the breach of trust.

This is a serious charge, but we dare the *Tribune* to deny it. The judicial records of the Supreme Court show it to be true. These records are briefly as follows: In October, 1866, one John McMichael made affidavit that in March previous he employed Benjamin A. Willis as his lawyer to collect a claim of $134 65; that Willis commenced a suit, and on March 27, 1866, collected of the debtors $125, gave a receipt in full, and discontinued the action; but that Willis concealed from his client the fact that he had collected the money for over six months. Mr. McMichael, naturally thinking that his lawyer had used his money long enough, applied to the Supreme Court and procured an order of arrest, under which the *Tribune's* "gentleman of untarnished reputation" and "lawyer of good repute" was, on Oct. 27, committed to Ludlow Street Jail. Willis remained in this jail until Dec. 9, about six weeks. He procured his discharge on his own affidavit, that on Oct. 15, 1866, six months after he had collected the money, he made an arrangement with his client, in pursuance of which he gave him a written paper, reciting that he had collected the money as claimed by McMichael, which "I hereby acknowledge to be justly due to said McMichael, upon such collection, without offset or charge from me;" and he promised to pay fifty dollars of the amount in ten days, and seventy-five dollars in twenty days. Mr. Willis annexes a copy of this agreement to his affidavit, and shows that he had not even then paid the amount. Upon this affidavit Willis procured his discharge from jail, not on the ground that he had not collected the amount, nor that he had even then paid it, but, as we have said, on the ground that by taking the note his client had lost the legal right to arrest him. It is worthy of note that the Judge who made the order of discharge was the same Josiah Sutherland who presided over the convention which nominated Willis for Congress the other night, and the Sheriff who had Willis in custody was, we believe, John Kelly.

The records of the court show nothing further as to this action, except that two years later it was dismissed; but it is understood that the sum was finally paid by Willis.

The following are the documents in the case, and we will leave the people of the Eleventh District to decide whether or not they will send Willis to Congress to represent them:

SUPREME COURT.—John McMichael against Benjamin A. Willis.—City and County of New-York, ss.—John McMichael, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 9th day of March last past, he placed in the hands of Benjamin A. Willis, who is an attorney at law, a demand which he held against Thomas M. Shepard and Barret H. Van Auken for one hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-four cents, for the purpose of having the same collected by said Willis, as the attorney of this deponent; that said Willis commenced an action against said Shepard and Van Auken in behalf of this deponent, for the recovery of said demand, as said Willis informed this deponent; that on the 27th day of March aforesaid, said Willis settled said account with said Shepard, and received from said Shepard on settlement thereof the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, and gave to said Shepard a receipt of which the annexed is a copy, that for a long time thereafter the said Willis concealed from this deponent that he had received said money and denied having received the same, but on the 15th day of October instant, admitted to deponent that he had received said $125 from said Shepard as the attorney of this deponent, and promised deponent to pay him fifty dollars thereof in ten days, and the balance thereof in twenty days. And deponent says that said Willis has not paid said money or any part thereof to deponent, but has avoided deponent; and deponent says that he believes it is the intention of said Willis not to pay the said money to deponent; and deponent says that said Willis received the said money in a fiduciary capacity as the attorney of this deponent. J. McMICHAEL.

Sworn before me this 26th day of October, 1866.
SYLVESTER LAY, Notary Public.

Received of Thomas M. Shepard, Esq., the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the amount in full due in the foregoing action, in consideration of which the same is discontinued, without costs, and this receipt shall be considered as a release of all claims against the defendants in this action.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.
(Signed,) BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, for J. McMichael.

SUPREME COURT.—John McMichael against Benjamin A. Willis.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Benjamin A. Willis, the above named defendant, being duly sworn, saith that this action is brought to recover against deponent money alleged to have been received by him in a fiduciary capacity, and that deponent has been arrested therein, and is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail; that it is not true that deponent ever denied having received said money as stated in the affidavit of the plaintiff, but that deponent informed said plaintiff of the same, and that on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1866, deponent had an interview with the plaintiff at the office of Clinton Rice, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in relation to the payment of said claim; that at such interview an arrangement was made between the plaintiff and deponent, by which deponent was to give to the plaintiff his promissory note for the payment of the sum of fifty dollars within ten days and of seventy-five dollars within twenty days; and that the promissory note, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was then and there made and executed by deponent and delivered by him to the plaintiff, and was received by said plaintiff in settlement of all existing claims against deponent, and the plaintiff still holds the same.
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1866. WILLIAM L. GARDNER,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

$125. NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

Whereas, I have collected for and on behalf of John McMichael, Esq., of and from Thomas M. Shepard, Esq., the just and full sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which said sum I hereby acknowledge to be justly due to said McMichael upon such collection, without offset or charge from me: Now, therefore, by these presents, I hereby promise to pay on said sum to said McMichael or his order, ten days after date, the sum of fifty dollars, at the law office of Clinton Rice, No. 200 Broadway, New-York City; and the balance of said one hundred and twenty-five dollars (being seventy-five dollars) I promise to pay to said McMichael or order, at said Rice's office aforesaid, twenty days after date. (Signed,) BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

SUPREME COURT.—John McMichael against Benjamin A. Willis.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Clinton Rice, of the City of New-York, counselor at law, being duly sworn, saith that he was present at an interview between the plaintiff and defendant at his office, in the City of New-York, as stated in the affidavit of the defendant, hereunto annexed, on or about the fifteenth day of October, 1866, and that at such interview an arrangement was made between the plaintiff and defendant, by which the defendant was to give to the plaintiff his promissory note for the payment of the sum of fifty dollars in ten days, and of seventy-five dollars in twenty days, in settlement of the claim of the plaintiff against him, and that the promissory note, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was then and there made and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, and received by said plaintiff from him. CLINTON RICE.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1866. FREDERICK B. SWIFT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Rigoletto" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening by Mlle. Albani, Signori Carpi and Tagliapietra, and Miss Cary....It should not be forgotten that Miss Lucille Western is now fulfilling an engagement at Wood's Museum, and that her final performances are now at hand. Miss Lucille Western is an actress of great earnestness and force, and while we cannot regard her personations as remarkable for finish, they must be set down as exceedingly impressive. To-night and to-morrow she is to act in "East Lynne." ....Another Patti *en herbe* is now on her way to Europe. Her name is Marie Von Esener, her age is eighteen, and she was discovered in Cleveland, five years ago, by Mr. Hensch, who brought her to the notice of Mr. Underer. Mr. Underer took charge of Miss Esener until recently, when, it becoming clear that instruction had developed in her a voice of rare beauty, a third gentleman, Mr. Hough, also of Cleveland, offered to pay for her education in Italy. Thitherward she proceeded without delay. Miss Von Esener's voice, we are told, is a strong and rich soprano, extending to E flat in alt....The first Philharmonic rehearsal of the present season occurs Friday afternoon next.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Mr. Chas. Roberts, Jr., one of the most prominent of the several young elocutionists who last year attracted attention on the rostrum, is about to give a series of dramatic recitals at Association Hall, which series, it is understood, will not only employ new material for illustration, but will have several unique accompaniments.

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

MURDERS AND WHIPPINGS BY MASKED MEN NIGHTLY—EFFECT OF JUDGE BALLARD'S DECISION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Now that Judge Ballard has decided that his court has no jurisdiction in Kuklux cases, the Klan has resumed operations between this city and Frankfort. A trustworthy correspondent, under date of Oct. 26, writing from Shelbyville, says: "For the past month the eastern part of Shelby County, and especially the vicinity of Clay village has been overrun by a party of masked midnight murderers and assassins. I will detail a few of the outrages committed within the past few weeks. About three weeks ago the masked party unmercifully whipped two negro men in the vicinity mentioned, one an old an inoffensive man named Jeff Thruston, who has long borne the reputation of an honest and truthful man, who has always known and kept his place. The other negro is a polite, obliging man, and he has never been known to engage in a disreputable undertaking. Another outrage occurred on last Saturday night. As the people were going home from the Clay Village church a number of them were halted by a party of masked men, who presented revolvers. They carefully inspected the parties challenged and let them pass on unmolested. I learn that some twenty of these "knights" were on the ground when the meeting was dismissed. On a peculiar whistle being given by one of the party, the Klan gathered together and repaired to the house of Mr. Levi Jennings, two and a half miles south of Clay Village, and, while making a noise, the door of a negro cabin near was opened by a negro girl for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disturbance. While standing in the door, the girl was shot in the eye by one of the maskers, the ball ranging down to the shoulder. Since Oct. 26, my letter of yesterday, the negro girl spoken of as shot on Saturday night has died. There is considerable excitement here on account of this outrage.

POLITICS.

GOOD INDICATIONS FROM THE STATE—REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE IN ONONDAGA.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Over 300 prominent Republicans attended the conference of representatives of towns in Onondaga County, held here this afternoon. All the reports were highly encouraging for the State, Congressional, and Assembly tickets. Onondaga may be relied on for more than the average majority, and a full Republican delegation to the Assembly is expected. The Liberal vote, almost without exception, will be merged in the Republican vote.

AFFRAY AT A POLITICAL MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—During a political discussion, yesterday, at King William Courthouse, between Hon. J. B. Sener, Republican candidate for re-election to Congress in the First District, and B. B. Douglas, Conservative candidate for the same position, an affray occurred which resulted in serious injury to Mr. Sener, he having his arm badly broken and being otherwise hurt. It is stated that the difficulty originated in some remarks by Mr. Sener in reference to Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, which was corrected by Mr. Douglas. Other words of an insulting character were interchanged, when Mr. Douglas threw a glass tumbler at Mr. Sener, and a mêlée ensued. The crowd rushed upon the platform, and in the scuffle Mr. Sener received the bad treatment above mentioned. It is also stated that Mr. Sener subsequently apologized to Mr. Douglas for the insulting words used.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Oct. 27.—Alexander W. Butler, of the First National Bank of this place, was to-day unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District.

DEATH BY POISON.

County Physician Stone has ordered an inquest to be held over the remains of Rosanna Reddy, who died under suspicious circumstances Monday night, in her home, corner of Railroad avenue and Warren street, Jersey City. Mrs. Reddy and her husband had not been on very friendly terms of late, owing, it is alleged, to her excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Captain McHorner, thinking it possible that her death had resulted from violence, took Mr. Reddy into custody. Mr. Reddy states that he had up to a few weeks since boarded with his wife in Essex street. She asked him to go to housekeeping, and he, upon her promising to abstain from the use of liquor, hired the apartments corner of Railroad avenue and Warren street. She preserved her sobriety until last evening, when, on returning home, he observed that she had been drinking. He charged her with being under the influence of drink, and she denied it. When she afterward asked him to sit down to supper, he refused to eat with a drunken woman. She left the room and returned with a glass of ale. She poured something into the tumbler, and Reddy knocked the tumbler out of her hand. His wife knelt to the floor and lapped it up with her tongue. Reddy seized her tongue, and holding it wiped the liquor and the poison off. He left the house, and toward 9 o'clock a neighbor informed him that his wife was dead. County Physician Stout, on searching the room in which the woman died, discovered two papers marked "oxalic acid," each of which had contained an ounce. The poison had been purchased by the woman at King's drug store and at Mercein's under the pretense that she wished to clean a boiler with it. Reddy is said to have given several other versions of the affair to the Police, and will be held to await the result of the inquest.

THE SOUTH IN THE WAR.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

GEN. JUBAL EARLY PRESIDES—ADDRESS OF R. M. T. HUNTER—REPORTS—LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—The second annual meeting of the Southern Historical Society since its organization and removal to this city was held at the Capitol to-night, Gen. Jubal Early, President, in the chair. The hall was filled, many ladies being present, together with Gov. Kemper, Ex-Gov. Letcher, and other prominent men. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. J. B. Jeter, of the Baptist Church.

Gen. Early, in opening the proceedings, referred to the ladies present as being charged as conspirators with the society in the new rebellion it was accused of fomenting. He rapidly reviewed the progress made the past year, as set forth in the reports of the Executive Committee and Secretary. The society does not propose to obscure, but to elicit, the truth, for no Ex-Confederate should be willing to have his history written by his enemies. He urged the claims of the society, and while congratulating it upon what it had done, hoped that the Southern people would liberally support it in the future, so that it might be fully equal to the great task it has assumed. Besides this general purpose it was also intended that each surviving Confederate by reuniting with the society should give his military record for permanent preservation.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was then introduced as the orator of the occasion, and as one too well known here and throughout the land to need eulogy. He was received and heard with applause. The following are the material parts of his address:

MR. HUNTER'S ADDRESS.

We have met here to renew the ties which bind us together to a common cause, a common struggle, and common sufferings; we have come to weave again still more firmly the bonds of an olden fellowship which bind us to each other and which we are proud to remember. May neither rivalry nor resentment put those bonds asunder! But the time must come when we may draw no longer from living sources for the history. I understand it is our chief purpose to collect the materials from those who were actors in the scenes and affairs which we propose to commemorate. This, I suppose, is the great object of this association, and well does it become us to accomplish it. We have helped to make this history; let us see that it be truthfully written. For, woe to the people who leave it to their conquerors to write the history of the contest. The temptations to falsify the record are so strong that it seems to be difficult to avert them. Already we have boasts of victories which no contemporaries of those events expected to hear claimed. Grant's admirers already claim for him that he achieved a great victory over Lee at Appomattox. If he have no more substantial claim to military fame than this pretension, slender indeed is the foundation on which it rests. When Lee left Petersburg in retreat he had but 42,000, as a distinguished member of this body assures me he had it from his own lips, in opposition to 220,000 under Grant; and when he surrendered, according to Swinton, their own historian, he delivered up 8,000 men with guns in their hands, while the remainder, a little more than 20,000 men, wandering about in pursuit of food, without arms, without food, almost without clothes, and the most necessary things of life. Perhaps there are men here who will see the day when Manassas and Cold Harbor will be claimed as Federal victories, unless something is done to vindicate the truth of history. I myself have heard the former called a mere panic. It was, indeed, a panic; but it succeeded and did not precede the victory. Gentlemen, we must collect the materials for a truthful history of this mighty struggle in all its main details. If it falls heavily upon any one, let him bear the penalty before the world. Here is a tribunal to which none can except. But a truthful history of these events ought to be written. It is due to the great cause, which was so near being won and was lost by no want of valor or patriotism in the defeated, a war for which it is hard to find a parallel in history. Let us record its origin, its progress, its decline and fall in a spirit of truth, which all must feel and acknowledge. Not to keep alive enmities and animosities, not to stir up sectional disaffection, not to make two people of those who ought to be one—for the interest of the peace, happiness, and progress of all, and who will be one if the pledges are redeemed, as they will be, if met in the spirit in which they were offered. Such a history is due to the self-respect of the South. It is due, too, to the best interests of the conquering party, that they should see what a thing is civil war and learn to realize its trials, its sufferings, and anxieties, and understand how dangerous it is to sow the spirit of disaffection to the whole in any section of this Union. It is due, too, to all mankind, for the highest interests of human nature are those of truth. Let, then, the story be told how a weak section of this Union appealed in vain to the others to respect its chartered rights and constitutional privileges. How a Senator from Kentucky, who desired a constitutional amendment, which for the most part was only to make more certain what few doubted before; how so many Southern votes were cast for it as to make it probable that the breach might thus be healed; and how, instead of adopting this small measure of compromise, it was annulled by a proposition for which I think every Republican Senator voted, that the Constitution was sufficiently plain, and required no amendment—as, indeed, it was, if it could have been interpreted and executed with impartiality and justice. But so far from this, it was declared by a Senator from New-York, who was generally considered the leader of the Republican Party, "that upon the subject of slavery there was a law of God higher than any of man," which was of more obligation; and he also declared that upon that subject there was an irrepressible conflict between the sections which nothing could settle but the absolute submission of the one or the other. When the South declared, in consequence of all these things, they would leave the Union unless something was done to assure them protection and justice within it, the whole air resounded with the taunts of Northern members of Congress, and the Northern press taunting them for their weakness and impotence, and threatening to overwhelm them by their superior power, until State after State fell from them in utter despair. Let it be told how a Confederacy was thus formed, small in point of numbers, consisting of 8,000,000 of whites and about 4,000,000 of slaves, without commerce, without manufactures, and almost without accumulated capital, and without allies, which Confederacy staked its all upon an issue of arms with a union of more than 20,000,000 of men homogeneous in character and pursuits, and which, abounding in all those things of which the others were so much in want, and, although nominally without professed allies, was yet substantially assisted by the whole world, which, although professing to be impartial, respected a paper blockade, which of itself was almost fatal to a people without ships of war, and to which they had not quietly submitted heretofore. Nor could they have done so then but for the idea that they were indirectly assisting in a war against slavery. What was to be the effect of all this, foreigners did not then understand, or their course might have been different; nor did the North foresee the terrible nature of the contest in which they were about to embark, or they might have paused before entering into it. But let the whole story be told, that the world and the country may behold the entire consequences of such a strife before they provoke another like it. Let us hear the history of that famous day at Bull Run, when Northern men and Northern women, as if upon some review or gala occasion, followed their army out from Washington, to see it overwhelm the poor, despised South, whose sons were recklessly assembled together, as they supposed, to be routed and ruined by the superior forces which they stood up to encounter. Let all mankind hear how bloody was the reception which they met, until they broke and fled in wild despair, even more surprised than frightened, if possible, to find the men in gray capable of such stern resistance. Let the course of these heroic men be followed, after they fell into the master hands of Lee, for more than four years over the soil of Virginia, as they trod in triumph with feet red with the blood of their enemies, and as they hurled back the invading forces, sometimes four, sometimes three, and never less than two to one, reeking with their own blood, and red with carnage; now driving McClellan into the James River, and clean away from Richmond; now hurling Burnside across the Rappahannock River in bloody repulse from the good town of Fredericksburg. Let it be told how these same men in gray flanked the superior hosts of the North, under Hooker, and drove them away in wild and bewildering flight, having lost their confidence in numbers, and believing it impossible to make themselves superior in strength so long as there was a Lee to plan or a Jackson to lead these brave men in the charge, whose wild cheer always betokened carnage and victory, so long as they had food and clothing and maintained heart and hope; or, still following them in their bloody march, let us pause with them at Cold Harbor, where they repulsed Grant's assault and piled so high the Federal dead that, as the rumor runs, the authorities at Washington despaired of success and resolved to abandon the contest and agree to a division of the Union, a determination which they only revoked upon the receipt of encouraging news from the South-west. But we must not leave the story there; we must follow it to the last sad results, until the tapestry is quite reversed. We must follow this to its final close, when, without food, without clothes, and an insufficient supply of arms, Lee surrendered his hardy and battered regiments with 8,000 muskets in their hands, while the rolls bore 22,000 upon their face. And thus, when it was impossible to maintain any further contest upon even plausible terms, the army was surrendered and the cause was lost. Yes, gentlemen, this is a story which must be told. We are assembled here to collect the materials for that history.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hunter's address, Gen. Early gave a reminiscence of Gettysburg, in which a North Carolina brigade and another from Louisiana, of Picket's Division, charged by themselves up the heights on the third day, and were in the cemetery fighting with the enemy for their guns, when, not being supported, they were overwhelmed and forced to retreat, but did so with one hundred prisoners and four captured battle-flags. [Applause.] One of the Louisiana regiments was commanded by D. B. Penn, the rightful Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the report in which he says: "We depend on the annual subscriptions of members for all of our working expenses, and we submit to you, and to the Southern people, that it is a small annual contribution for any man to make to rescue his good name from permanent misrepresentation; for if ever a whole people stood on the verge of having their glory perverted into infamy, we, of the South, are now in that danger, and it is only by maintaining this association it can be averted. We acknowledge, with much pleasure, the very general interest and encouragement received from many sources in our effort to carry on the great work you have undertaken. On our request, the Legislature and Governor of Virginia have given us an office in the Capitol of this State, where your Secretary receives and files the historical contributions to the society—where already a vast number has been accumulated, bearing on almost every important event of our struggle for independence and for the maintenance of constitutional liberty in America—and where they are as secure as any archives of Virginia.

Col. George Wythe Munford, Secretary, then read his report.

After some introductory and explanatory observations the Secretary reports that during the past year he had confined himself to opening an extensive correspondence with many of the officers who had been in the service of the Confederacy, and with many gentlemen of talent and influence, endeavoring to induce them to contribute whatever material for the history contemplated might be in their possession, not only official reports and departmental records, but well-digested and truthful narratives of the events which we hope hereafter to chronicle. The Secretary continues: "I have the pleasure to state that we have met with liberal documentary contributions of great value; that I have received some stirring incidents and papers calculated to throw light upon subjects difficult to be obtained from other sources, and many gentlemen have promised to prepare and furnish similar papers hereafter.

The papers collected by Mr. Robert W. Harrison, the historian, with a view of writing a history of the Southern Confederacy, which declining health prevented his commencing, have been transferred to the society through the agency of Major Robert Stiles. I propose at an early day to arrange these papers, according to the plan I have adopted, and index them also.

Among the valuable records in our possession are well-bound copies of the New-York *Herald*, containing nearly every number of that paper from the year 1859-60 to 1865, inclusive. We have also incomplete files of the New-York *Tribune*, NEW-YORK TIMES, and New-York *World*, relating to many of the most important events of the war. From these papers may be extracted a great proportion of the official orders and documents issued by the United States Government, and much useful matter collated and quoted from Southern journals. We have also a full copy of the *Rebellion Record*, containing many official papers from both the contending Governments, affording data and incidents on both sides, from which the historian may eliminate the truth."

The report then gives a financial exhibit of the condition of the society. It gives the total receipts at $1,546 02, and the disbursements at $817 47, leaving $728 55 to the credit of the society.

The Secretary continues: I have appended to this report an alphabetical list of all life and annual members, whose names have been returned to me. From this list there appear to be seventeen life members, but in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. W. Shakespeare Caldwell there remain now only sixteen. There are also 613 annual members. I have thought it might be interesting to know from what States those members have been obtained, and have ascertained that of life members, there are two from Alabama, one from the District of Columbia, one from Maryland, four from Mississippi, two from New-York, and six from Virginia. Of annual members, there are from Alabama, 123; from Arkansas, 3; from District of Columbia, 9; from Georgia, 182; from Illinois, 1; from Louisiana, 64; from Maryland, 39; from Massachusetts, 2; from Mississippi, 17; from Missouri, 3; from North Carolina, 7; from New-York, 9; from South Carolina, 35; from Tennessee, 12; from Texas, 4; from Virginia, 100; and from West Virginia, 3.

A Committee on Enrollment of Members was appointed and the society adjourned.

It was announced that the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia would meet in the same hall Thursday night.

The following is a list of the works which have been contributed to the society's collection during the past year:

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Correspondence between Hon. Robert Ould and the United States agent for the exchange of prisoners.

A diary and scrap-book kept during the war.

Official report of Lieut. J. H. Carter, commanding naval defenses of Western Louisiana, and of Lieut. Commander C. W. Reed relative to the burning of the Confederate steamer Webb.

"Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison."

Files of New-Orleans papers during Butler's occupation of the city.

"Shelby's Expedition to Mexico, an Unwritten Leaf of the War."

Manuscript explanations relative to the St. Alban's raid, with copies of correspondence between the Confederate Government and persons engaged in secret service in Canada, &c.

Printed Narrative of the Seven Days' Battles in front of Richmond.

"Words of Consolation to the Southern People," by Judge J. A. Campbell, of New-Orleans.

Ewell's Reports of the Valley Campaign of 1862; of the Second Winchester and Gettysburg Campaign; of the Evacuation of Richmond and Battle of Sailor's Creek.

Gen. A. L. Long's Report, Artillery, Second Corps, Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Gen. Rousseau's Report of the Operations of his Brigade.

Letter from Head-quarters A. N. Virginia, May 7, 1864.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee's and Gen. Kershaw's Reports of the Evacuation of Richmond and Battle of Sailor's Creek.

Letters relating to the Valley Campaign of 1862.

Letters from Lee, Johnston, Jackson, Ewell and other Confederate Commanders.

History of Ewell's Brigade.

Illegal Imprisonment in Fort Warren and other Places.

"Richmond in By-Gone Days," with additional manuscript notes and extracts relating to the late war, by the author, now deceased.

Authenticated Copies of Col. Ulrich Dahlgreen's Raid on Richmond, with his official instructions.

Rules and Regulations concerning Commercial Intercourse with the Insurrectionary States, established by Executive order.

Gen. Forrest's Official Dispatch relating to his capture of Union City and Paducah.

Confederate Rules and Regulations for Hospitals.

Diary of the War.

Documents relating to the Army of Tennessee and the Army of Mississippi.

Abnormal phenomena accompanying and following vaccination in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865.

Monumental remains of Georgia and the ancient cumuli of Savannah River.

"Memoirs of service afloat," by Admiral Raphael Semmes, being an authentic history of the Sumter and Alabama.

Judge Campbell's memoranda of the conference of Hampton Roads between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on one side, and Messrs. Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell on the other.

Letter of Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, relative to the Hampton Roads Conference.

Gen. Alpheus Baker's journal of the war.

Papers relating to Gen. Kautz's attempt to capture Petersburg in 1864.

Military map of the defenses of Petersburg.

Numerous Confederate muster-rolls.

Papers relating to Andersonville and other Confederate prisons.

Hood's reply to Gen. J. E. Johnston's book.

The first battle between the Virginia and the Federal fleet, in Hampton Roads, and the battle of the Tennessee with the Federal fleet, in Mobile Bay.

A narrative of events in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., during the week of the Gettysburg fight.

"The Maryland Line of the Confederate States of America," by W. W. Goldsborough.

Original letter from Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War of Confederate States, to Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War, date 1865, presenting a full and exact statement of the resources of the Confederate Government and its means for maintaining the war.

Addresses delivered before the Virginia Convention of 1861 by the South Carolina Commissioners.

Reminiscences of the capture of Col. U. Dahlgren and his raid around Richmond, with papers taken from his person.

Col. John B. Baldwin's private interview with President Lincoln.

Lincoln, Seward, and the Virginia Convention of 1861—a stray leaf from unpublished history.

An account of the surrender of the last flag of the Army of Tennessee, and the last escort of President Jefferson Davis.

Battle of Honey Hill, S. C.

Baltimore in April, 1861.

A truthful and stirring account of the fight between the Virginia and the Monitor in Hampton Roads.

Report of Brigadier Gen. T. F. Drayton of the Battle of Port Royal, S. C.

Reports of Archer's Brigade.

Orders of the Confederate States War Department.

The original letter of Confederate officers who were paroled at the Surrender of Gen. Lee, protesting against orders of the United States authorities violating the conditions of their surrender, addressed to Gen. Lee and indorsed by him.

A narrative of the services of the first Confederate iron-clad, the Virginia, formerly United States steam-frigate Merrimac, by Capt. Catesby Ap R. Jones.

Reminiscences of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg.

Gen. Hardee's reports.

President Davis' messages.

Gen. T. T. Mumford's account of Custer's raid.

Battles of Fort Donaldson.

Why J. Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln.

History of the Baltimore Convention of Aug. 1, 1860.

Evacuation of Norfolk and burning of the Navy-yard.

"The Algerine Newsboy" suppressed in New-Orleans.

"What became of the Confederate armed vessel Nashville?"

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY AMONG ITALIANS.

At about 7 o'clock last evening three Italians, named Michael Soto, aged thirty, of No. 10 Jersey street; Gennaro Errassa, of No. 65 Thompson street, and Gerard Basque, who also lives at No. 10 Jersey street, were engaged in playing cards in the rooms of the latter, when a quarrel sprang up between the three men. Errassa accused Basque and Soto of conspiring to cheat him, and the quarrel resulted in blows. During the scuffle Errassa, who was being worsted by his compatriots, drew a keen-bladed knife and with it stabbed Soto in the head and arms. He also stabbed Basque twice in the left side, inflicting severe injuries. Basque and Soto were taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station where they were attended by Police Surgeon Cook. They were then taken to Bellevue Hospital. During the confusion and excitement attendant upon the mêlée Errassa made his escape, and is still at large.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED BURGLARS CONTINUED.

REMARKS OF THE JUDGE ON THE ACTION OF THE LOCAL PRESS—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitely, the alleged safe burglars, was resumed to-day.

Judge Humphreys opened by referring to the matter of allowing the jury to view the premises, and read from the Forty-fifth New-Hampshire Reports to show under what circumstances a jury should be taken out to view premises where crime had been committed. The defendant was entitled to be present, so that no undue advantage might be taken by outside parties. The defendant had a right to have this evidence taken in the same manner, and under the same rules as all other evidence was taken. The court would allow the jury to visit the scene in charge of a proper officer, surrounded by the same restrictions as are thrown around them in the courtroom, and at some stage of the proceedings when it will be convenient to both prosecution and defendant, and would allow the counsel to arrange the matter to suit themselves, and the court would direct the jury at that time.

The court called upon the Marshal to assign some officer to take charge of the jury, and Mr. Paxton was directed to step forward. The Judge swore the officer as to the proper diligence in the care of the jury, and said the time might come when the court might deem it necessary to put the jury entirely in the care of the court during the pendency of the trial. He then directed the officer to take the jury out of the court room for a few minutes, and when they had retired he addressed the counsel and those present as follows:

We set out in this case to have a fair trial, and I have taken such precaution with the jury as I thought necessary. Some of the papers are presenting to their readers a peculiar report of the proceedings. One of them has a standing head entitled "Mockery of Justice;" another criticises unjustly, and another—a Sunday paper—makes a digest of the proceedings of the week in a form quite objectionable to the cause of justice. This is all contrary to law, and it may possibly become the province of the court to interfere in such publications if they are persisted in. Suppose some one in the court-room in the hearing of the court should remark: "This is a packed jury." Does any one doubt that it would not be the duty of the Court to punish such act as a contempt, and to insist that such contempt should be purged? Shall it be any the less taken notice of because it was printed in a newspaper? Such publications and such remarks in the press are intimidations, and may influence action and should be suppressed. There can be no stronger method of intimidating a jury than some of the publications which have appeared. This jury has been selected by the rule of law. The jurors have been properly questioned and duly sworn. If any of them have sworn falsely, they are liable to be proceeded against for perjury. I intend, while I am on the Bench, to faithfully carry out the rules of justice and the established rules of law, and I think any one would prefer to be tried by such rules rather than to be tried by the mob. After the case is concluded there will be no impropriety in the press making such criticism as the facts may warrant; not, however, to use any more liberty in that respect than is allowed in any other branch of the public business.

The jury was recalled, and Oscar D. Madge was sworn as a witness. He said he was Supervisor of Special Agents of the Treasury Department last April; was acquainted with George Carter, of Baltimore; last April, say the 26th, saw Mr. Carter, and, in consequence of an interview with him, witness had another interview with Mr. Montgomery, Gov. Shepherd, and Col. Howe at the Arlington Hotel; witness told these gentlemen that Carter had stated that a Government safe had been robbed in this city, and that Columbus Alexander was concerned in the burglary, and had agreed to furnish $1,000 for the purpose. Mr. Harrington said that he had visited one of the burglars (Benton) in jail that morning, and had learned from him that Alexander was concerned in it, and he (Harrington) was engaged in making an investigation of the matter, and fixing up a chain of evidence; witness suggested that he had smart and capable men under his direction and offered their assistance to aid in ferreting out the matter. Gov. Shepherd replied that Harrington was pushing the matter, and it was not necessary for any assistance; saw Carter a day or two afterward and received a note from him in which Carter wrote he was mistaken about Alexander's putting up $1,000, but that Alexander was interested in the matter of settling up with Carter, and told him that he was at liberty to communicate with Alexander or any other person; witness gave the letter back to Carter, and sent word to Harrington of its contents; Harrington called to see witness within thirty minutes, and asked witness to secure or employ Carter for the use of the Government, and he (Harrington) would see him paid for it; witness declined to enter into the negotiation; afterward met Harrington at the Continental Hotel on the 6th of May in company with Mr. Kilburne; witness had purchased his ticket for New-York; met Harrington at the Baltimore and Ohio Depot in this city; they went on the same car to Washington, where witness supposed Harrington got off; when witness arrived at Philadelphia he was surprised to see Harrington at the Continental Hotel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Harrington told the witness on the train that he was going to see his brother. When he met him at Philadelphia, Harrington told him he did not see his brother. On the train Harrington told witness that he might possibly go on to Philadelphia that night.

Gustav Zirruth was called.

Mr. Riddle—May it please the Court, Zirruth has been indicted in this case and I would move a nol. pros.

The Court directed the nol. pros. to be entered.

Witness lives at Newark, N. J. Was acquainted with Ichabod Nettleship. Met him last March.

Q.—Did you make any arrangement with him whereby you were to meet him in Philadelphia?

The defense objected to the question, arguing that such evidence was inadmissible: that nothing could be admitted that did not tend to show a furtherance of the conspiracy charged. No declarations of a third party could be allowed.

After Mr. Davidge had spoken about half an hour against the admission of the evidence, the court suggested that the Government take up the evidence from this witness at the other end, and go on with the examination a little further.

Assistant Attorney General Hill said this question had to be met, and it might as well be done now as at any other time. The prosecution desired it to be understood that they intend to pursue this line of examination, and they were willing to have it argued and the court rule upon it at once.

The Court directed Mr. Davidge to proceed with his argument. During his remarks he stated one reason why such absurd reports had got abroad, and why these parties were now on trial was because of the outrageous latitude of the star chamber investigating committee who prescribed no bounds and allowed every little piece of tittle-tattle to come before them in the shape of evidence, which was allowed to go abroad over the country as truth and fact.

Recess for half an hour.

After recess, Mr. Davids continued his argument and at the close, submitted that the act and declaration of a third party not on oath, cannot be admitted as evidence.

Mr. Henkle said, before the declarations of a co-conspirator can be admitted, a foundation must first be laid, and he would remark it was for the court to determine when such predicate had been laid, and inasmuch as the evidence, intended to be adduced, would necessarily implicate each of the parties on trial, he would assert that not one particle of evidence had so far been laid, to connect his client, Col. Whitley, with any conspiracy.

The Court instructed the jury, at this point, that they were to take the evidence separately, as bearing against one alone, to be associated in their minds as against all the parties on trial.

After such instruction to the jury, the Court decided that the prosecution might continue its line of examination, and the jury must pay attention and hear the evidence and separate it as against each party on trial.

Gen. Henkle noted exceptions.

Adjourned.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDER.

FULL CONFESSION BY ELBERT JACKSON—HE ACCUSES LEWIS JARVIS OF BEING THE MURDERER, AND IMPLICATES HIMSELF AS ACCESSORY.

The examination into the case of Elbert Jackson, the colored man, charged with complicity in the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, in June, 1873, was resumed, before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. Among those present were Admiral Melancthon Smith, Judge Snedeker, and Jackson S. I. Jones, a half-brother of the murdered man. The evidence before the Coroner was, that the prisoner, Lewis Jarvis, and several other colored men were employed clearing land adjacent to the premises of the murdered man, on the same evening during which the crime was committed.

As the examination was about being commenced, the accused, Jackson, sent a note to the Justice, stating that he desired to relieve his mind by making a complete confession. The accused then dictated a statement which fastens the whole guilt of the murder on Lewis Jarvis, and is as follows:

"On the Thursday previous to the murder I told Jarvis I was going to the picnic and wanted some money. He said he was in debt and had none, but knew where he could make a strike on Friday. It struck me what he was up to, and I said, 'Better be careful, Lewis, what you do.' With an oath he replied that he had been to the war, and knew how things were done. I met Jarvis at 10 o'clock Friday night by appointment at the new road. He had two small trunks in his hand, and I asked him what he had been up to. He replied, 'Don't mention it for your life. I only kindled a fire outside Sammy Jones' place, and as he came to put it out, I struck him with a stick on the head, and, as he was stunned and apparently dead, I threw him into the well. When there Jones came to and said, "Lewis, you rascal, that's you," and made an attempt to get out of the well, whereupon I got some large stones and threw them in on top of him, after which he became silent.' I then ran into the house and found a roll of bills and the two trunks there.' By request of Jarvis I went and told his wife to come to him with a lantern, and she said, 'Good Lord, Lewis, what have you been doing? You have done wrong.' Jarvis answered, 'Never mind, I can stand for all I do wrong.' His wife then went away, and he said to me, 'Jackson, if you ever open your mouth about this, you will have to suffer for it; but if you promise not to say a word about it, I will give you half of what is in these trunks.' I promised not to say anything about it unless I was forced to. Jarvis then said he had forgotten his stick, and wanted me to look down in the well in the morning and make sure that Jones was dead; also, to bring away the stick, but this I refused to do on any account. In the morning he gave me $10, and wanted me to leave this part of the country so that he could turn the murder over on me. Previous to the murder Jarvis had often told me that Jones had money and was living alone. That was the way I knew he was going there to make a strike. He did not tell me how much money he got. This is all I know about the murder."

The first witness called was Catherine Ann Mitchel, who lived with Jarvis' wife. She testified to Jackson's entering the house that night and telling Mrs. Jarvis that her husband wanted her with a light.

Eveline Matilda Jarvis, wife of Lewis Jarvis, was next examined. She could not remember who asked her for a lantern the night of the murder, or whether she brought it. (The witness not knowing that she was being examined from Jackson's confession, contradicted herself every moment.) She did not see them break open the two boxes, but saw some of the old pennies contained in them. Witness said "she would have nothing to do with it," but did not know what she meant thereby. She did not see the watch that night, but saw it afterward. Her husband said he was going to bury the watch. She saw him leave the house for that purpose. The witness thought it was Mr. Jones' watch; could not say whether Lewis went to the well in the morning or not to see if Mr. Jones was still there.

The examination ended by Elbert Jackson being held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Lewis Jarvis is already fully committed. The women were held as witnesses.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SYNOPSIS OF A LECTURE BY MR. J. A. JOHNSON, OF SANTA BARBARA.

A very instructive and interesting lecture on "Southern California" was delivered last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute by Mr. J. A. Johnson. The attendance was not as numerous as desirable, but those present had the opportunity of enjoying an entertainment which conveyed an abundance of such valuable information as comes of travel and actual experience. The lecture was rendered the more interesting by the presentation of quite an unusual number of stereopticon views illustrative of scenery, modes of life, and processes of cultivation. Preliminary to the lecture, a number of views of scenes on the journey to San Francisco and in that city were exhibited. Mr. Johnson commenced by explaining the geographical bearings of that portion of Southern California to which his lecture had reference, and their influence on its climate. This portion includes about the lower third of the six Southern counties, and has an area about equal to that of the New-England States. Last night's discourse did not cover the entire of this ground, but the subject will be resumed this evening. It was supposed, he said, by people in the Eastern States that the rainy season in California was very troublesome, but what information they had obtained in this respect applied to the northern portion of the State, and not to the southern, where the rain-fall was only half that of San Francisco. There were a good many varieties of climate, he said, in the State, but in the southern portion, although it, too, had its variety, it was literally true that December was as pleasant as May. The lecturer first took his auditors to the harbor of San Luis Obispo, of which a very good view was exhibited. He then brought them in a general southerly direction through San Luis Obispo County, to San Barbara and San Buenaventura. All the peculiarities of the country were explained, the fertility of the soil and the nature of its products pointed out. The rancho system received ample illustration, and opportunities were indicated for the desirable investment of capital. Every scene of interest, too, had its illustration, and the lecture was all the more agreeable as it was delivered in a plain, communicative style, in every way desirable when the object of the speaker is to impart information.

THE ESTATE OF ANNEKE JANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Surrogate Rogers to-day declined to grant letters of administration on the estate of Anneke Jans, petitioned for by Thomas J. Van Giesen, of New-Jersey, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

PERSONAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 27.—John Crossley, member of the British Parliament, and member of the Mississippi Valley Society of London, was received at the Chamber of Commerce last night by the members, and the Valley Society of New-Orleans.

FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 311 BROADWAY,

manufacturers and dealers in Fairbanks' Standard Scales, with warehouses in all the leading cities of this country, in Montreal, Canada, and London, England, are fully represented at the American Institute by samples of their scales. To say that these scales are the best of their kind, is simply to utter what everybody knows. The reputation of the concern is inter-continental; their scales penetrating not only all parts of this country, but foreign countries as well.

The immense factories of the concern are located at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where all their scales are made, and shipped thence to their various places of destination.

It is a vast establishment, and intimately identified with the interests of the whole country. Their scales comprise everything in the way of scales, from the smallest counter to the largest railroad scales, all made with extreme precision and care. It is scarcely necessary to add that Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. have been awarded medals and diplomas without number, but the fact that it requires one thousand scales weekly (giving employment to six hundred men) to meet the demand for these scales, is the best proof of the superior excellence of what has long been known as the Standard Scale.—*New-York Trade Reporter, Oct. 17.*

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—L. H. Mansfield and William E. Fly, two young men, were arrested to-day on a dispatch received from Boston charging the former with embezzling $5,000.

Call for Eureka Machine Twist and Eureka Button-hole Twist if you want the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

COLORADO. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
CENTRAL MISSOURI.
THROUGH LOUISIANA ON HORSEBACK.
THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.
EXHAUSTION OF MANURE.
PRESERVING APPLES AND SLICKING UP FOR WINTER. By ALEX. HYDE.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

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Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

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Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—SWEETSER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, A. SEWARD BUTLER to GERTRUDE L., daughter of the late J. E. Sweetser.

DE CAMP—WILLCOX.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, Schenectady, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Rev. ALLEN F. DE CAMP, of Shawano, Wis., to ANNA B. WILLCOX.

FETT—BENNET.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, 20th inst., by Rev. J. Clement French, HUGO C. FETT, of Hamburg, Germany, to JENNY W., daughter of D. S. Bennet, of Brooklyn.

SAUNIER—DAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at New-Durham, N. J., by Rev. W. H. Parmly, D. D., GARRETT H. SAUNIER, of Brooklyn, E. D., to KATE L., daughter of the late Samuel S. Day.

STEARNS—SANDS.—On Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. George B. McCampbell, of Spring Street Presbyterian Church, EVERETT D. STEARNS to GEORGIE FREEL SANDS, second daughter of the late Rev. Elisha Sands, at the house of the bride's great aunt, Adrietta Nye.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, after a short illness, CAROLINE M., wife of L. L. Baker, of San Francisco, Cal., and eldest daughter of E. H. Wakefield, of Cambridge.

BENNETT.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM B. BENNETT, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Mayhew, No. 96 First place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COLES.—Tuesday, Oct. 27, C. F. COLES, eldest son of Catharine and the late Thomas Coles, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and officers and clerks of the Central National Bank are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Oct. 29, from his late residence, No. 143 East 45th st., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

GOBLE.—On the 27th inst., at Newark, N. J., A. WILLIAM DRUCE, son of Mrs. L. Spencer Goble.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Clinton st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HEYWARD.—At his residence, No. 17 West 21st st., suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy, HENRY HEYWARD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Charleston papers please copy.

LEVERICH.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 11:55 P. M., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CALEB LEVERICH, in the 74th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Warren Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MURPHY.—On Monday, Oct. 26th, after a lingering illness, JAMES MURPHY, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 East 38th st., on Thursday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of the Nativity, 2d av., at 10:30 o'clock.

PHILIPSE.—On Monday, 26th October, at his residence in the Highlands, FREDERICK PHILIPSE, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves the Forty-second Street Station at 10:45 A. M.

RUGGLES.—On Tuesday morning, 27th inst., of apoplexy, E. DUSTIN RUGGLES, of the firm of Carter, Hawley & Co.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 214 Madison av., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

STEWART.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, after a long and severe illness, ROBERT STEWART, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 Horatio st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29, 30, and 31, at 7:30 o'clock, sale of a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, in various departments of literature, including belles lettres, history, biography, theology, poetry, fiction, law and medical works, &c., &c. Now on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL, NOVEMBER, CONTAINS: Gen. Neal Dow, R. C. Pittman, James Black, A. A. Miner, A. M. Powell, William Baxter, S. Stokley, The Kaffir Postman, Cost and Value of a Man, Preadamites, Were the Ancient Inhabitants of Western Europe Black? Science and Religion, Power of Example, The Word's Money Character in the Face, Adulation, &c. Only 30 cents; $3 a year. Three months "on trial," 50 cents. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SECOND EDITION READY TO-DAY.
THIRD EDITION ON THE PRESS.
See *Herald* review, Oct. 26.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
UNITED STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 13 University place, New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
ISAAC H. BAILEY
FOR CONGRESS.

A grand ratification meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Central Park Garden, 59th street and 7th av.
Seats reserved for ladies.
MUSIC BY ROBINSON'S BAND.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES EMOTT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
HENRY E. HOWLAND
will address the meeting.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Wm. A. Darling, Twentieth Assembly District, Chairman.
F. E. Farmer, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas A. Stewart, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Wm. J. O'Bryon, Seventeenth Assembly District.
O. P. C. Billings, Eighteenth Assembly District.
M. A. Reed, Twenty-first Assembly District.
A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Twentieth Assembly District.
SIMON SEWARD, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN,

ECONOMY AND REFORM.
GRAND
REPUBLICAN RALLY
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock,
TO RATIFY THE
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
Addresses by
Gov. EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq.,
Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
SALEM H. WALES, and others.
Singing by the Union Glee Club.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman State Central Committee.
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman Central Committee.
THOMAS MURPHY,
Chairman County Convention.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
JAMES R. DAVIES,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass-meeting will be held at Bleecker building, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State, County, and district nominations. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. JOHN D. LAWSON, Col. T. B. THORPE, F. D. CURTIS, Esq., Col. G. P. HAWES, Col. JOHN W. JONES. Excellent singing by the Idlewild Quartette Club. Music by a celebrated brass band.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.
JAMES JACKSON, Secretary. ANDREW J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DIX AND ROBINSON—LAWSON and SEWARD. A grand mass meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 12 University place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. Frederick W. Seward and Hon. E. Delafield Smith will address the meeting.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DIX AND ROBINSON, LAWSON AND SEWARD.—A grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 12 University place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. YEOMANS, } Secretaries.
J. A. CRYAN,

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District,
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Adjourned meeting at Dorschell's Hall, 10th av., near 65th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, President.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

FRANCE.

PATTI IN PARIS—TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A GALA NIGHT AT THE ITALIENS—THE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS—FRANCO-PAPAL RELATIONS—THE CARLISTS AND FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874.

The best representatives of Parisian intelligence, culture, wealth, and refinement were assembled at the Salle Ventadour last night, to hear Mme. Patti in the "Huguenots." For some days the city has been agitated over this unusual event. The celebrated cantatrice was to sing in French and take the part of *Valentine* for the first time in fourteen years. The discussions, opened in advance among the amateurs and habitués of the scenes, were frequently of a lively sort. It was urged that Mme. Patti had neither the force nor the voice for so heavy and difficult a rôle; and furthermore, those who professed to know something about it, insisted that her French accent was so bad that she could not hope to avoid a good deal of ridicule. In both things the knowing ones were in error. Mme. Patti was equal to the rôle of *Valentine*, although in the fourth act I could see from the *avant-scène* box in which I was sitting that it was a most terrible strain upon her force and voice. Her accent was the purest Parisian, and it was evident that M. de Caux had carefully corrected her modulations. In fact, of the two leading singers, it appeared that Mlle. Belval had far more of the Italian accent than Patti. An entirely exceptional audience was present on this occasion. The announcement that the first representation would be under the patronage of Madame la Maréchale herself, and for the benefit of the poor of Alsace-Lorraine, caused a flutter among the *demi-mondaines* who began to move heaven and earth to get an entry. There is nothing they like more than these sort of gatherings, where they can see and criticise the leading ladies of society, and elbow the aristocracy during the *entr'acts* along the *couloirs* and in the saloon. But steps had been taken to make the audience extremely exclusive. All whose relations were not clearly known were told that the tickets were all sold, and fabulous sums were offered two days before the event. Twenty-five dollars for a single seat in the posterne were freely offered at the door by a number of elegantly-dressed young men who had failed to gain admittance. Hence, the places were kept for high officials, journalists, and literary men, the wealthy bankers, the cream of Parisian high life, and a few noble strangers who are now within our gates. It was a representation *de gala*, and, as Mme. De Caux afterward remarked, "quite like a St. Petersburg audience for a performance ordered by the Emperor." The number of diamonds displayed was really astonishing. Beginning with Mme. De Rothschild, opposite where I was sitting, who wore a heart-shaped locket set with enormous brilliants, round as far as I could see there appeared to be a continuous stream of diamonds, and constant scintillations of light and color. But there was one exception worth noting. In a front box sat a lady of middle age, dressed in a simple muslin robe of sombre tint, and without a single ornament visible save a plain marriage ring. Beside this simple figure were three distinguished-looking gentlemen, and in the boxes on either side were two ladies who must have had a million's value in their hair. The plain little woman was the Grand Duchesse Marie, of Russia, who never loses one of Mme. Patti's evenings if she can help it. But, as a lady remarked, a Princess of the blood can afford such vagaries, while plain Mme. So and So would be disgraced.

THE PERFORMANCE.

Mme. Patti's entrance upon the scene drew forth slight applause, but all were anxious to hear her before committing themselves too far. The first few notes, however, showed that the voice was still there, and that the Diva is still the *grande artiste* she has been for so many years. Her accent, as I have remarked, was nearly faultless, and as her rich notes came out like showers of pearls the vast audience began to warm, and finally burst out into enthusiastic applause. Baron Rothschild applauded longest and loudest, and tried his best to get an air repeated, but it was too evident that the part would prove a sufficient strain upon Patti's voice to admit of any extras. For a light voice the rôle of *Valentine* is entirely out of the question and Meyerbeer came very near writing something which could not be sung many times in a century. During the third act Mme. Patti began to show her powers, and the audience was moved; but it was in the fourth act that she gained her greatest triumph, and showed herself an actress as well as a cantatrice. The stage was literally covered with flowers, and bouquets poured in from every direction. The Marshal was apparently charmed; but there was one man present who was radiant with joy, and that was Maurice Strakosch, who must have had his heart warmed by the sight of this splendid reception given to his former pupil. Mme. Patti sings here three times more—once more in "The Huguenots" and twice in "Faust," and then we shall not hear her again until she appears upon the stage of our new Grand Opera, now rapidly approaching completion. A detail to close: Mme. Patti was called three times before the curtain, and was so deeply moved that she could scarcely walk, and had to ask for aid. After her fatigue the emotion was too much for her. On retiring to her room she found it full of flowers, and she marched to it between two lines of figurantes, all the people of the stage, with whom she was a great favorite, having formed themselves into an escort of honor.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Yesterday the supplementary elections took place, or the balloting for the seats not filled on Sunday last. So far as I can gather from the dispatches received this morning the Republicans will have gained a little over the twenty required to establish their former position, and hence we may count a gain of two or three seats in their favor. This is not much out of fourteen hundred candidates, but it is always something not to go backward if we cannot go ahead. The Bonapartists will gain eight more members also, and they are the only men who have made any considerable advance. The two Monarchical parties have gone backward, unless, indeed, they place themselves under the head of Conservatives, and count in the Bonapartists. But since the title of Conservative has been claimed by the Republicans as well, the *Journal de Paris* (organ of the Orleans Princes) has invented the term "Men of Order." The men of order, that is themselves, have triumphed in this case over the men of disorder, the Republicans; for, since the Bonapartists are men of order, they must be counted in the results as members of the great party of order, in which they will always be found. This is an attempt to flatter the Bonapartists, for the entry of the Assembly is near at hand, and if the Bonapartists should unite with the "party of disorder" since the recent elections, it is all up with the Monarchists. The dissolution could be voted now with ease, and there would be but two strong parties in the new Chamber. The Republican journals are laughing at the term "men of order," and say that there are several kinds of order—that caused by a respect for the law and that imposed by force, not to speak of religious orders and the orders of *chevalerie*. This reminds one of Rochefort's mode of arguing during the Empire, an example of which is found in the phrase, "There are thirty-six millions of subjects in France, not counting the subjects of discontent."

FRANCO-PAPAL RELATIONS.

There are two or three questions of exterior policy now under discussion. It seems that the agreement which I sent you between the Pope and the French Government, about the recall of the Orénoque was only partially correct. The basis is all right, but the details seem to have been evolved from the depths of somebody's inner consciousness. The fact of the case is that the Orénoque will be replaced by the Kleber, but instead of lying eighty miles away from the Vatican, she will lie in the harbor of Bastia, which port will be placed in telegraphic communication with the Vatican. Of course the people who visit Lourdes and make pilgrimages to Notre Dame de Salette—designated by a Hungarian journal as the "bigoted marauders who go about troubling France by singing 'God save Rome and France,' the religious *Marseillaise*"—are not satisfied with this arrangement, but their cries have been hushed since the letter of Pius IX. to MacMahon was published consenting to the arrangement, and saying that he did not wish to trouble France. Besides, it has been shown that the Orénoque is an unseaworthy tub, upon which no insurance company would grant a policy. She is in so bad a condition at this date that it would take twenty-four hours to get up steam—more time than it would take to bring the Kleber from Bastia; and naval officers have assured the faithful that about the surest way they could find of bringing their Pontiff's life to a premature close would be to send him to sea in that leaky box called the Orénoque. It is a ship for parade merely, and just as useful and unseaworthy as the old Arctic, which used to lie in Wilmington harbor, or the historical old line-of-battle ship which was formerly used as a receiving ship in Hampton Roads. Upon this showing the faithful begin to think that the Orénoque had better be sent home for repairs.

FRANCE AND THE CARLISTS.

The *Gazette de Cologne* publishes an important piece of news, and the semi-official character of this journal makes it still more important. It says that the Spanish Ambassador at Paris has addressed another remonstrance to the Duc Decazes with respect to French aid for the Carlists, and that the step has the approval of the Cabinet of Berlin. The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* goes farther, and says that a similar note of complaint will be addressed to the other European powers, to complain of France. This is a little too bad, for I am sure that the French authorities are doing all in their power to stop the smuggling of arms across the frontier. And it seems hard to attack France for letting a few mule trains through the mountain passes, when blockade-runners come in by sea and land arms and ammunition enough in a night to load all the mules of Spain for a year. I have private reasons for believing that poor Marquis Noduilhac is doing all in his power to stop smuggling, and he cried out the other day in the bitterness of his spirit, "Why does the whole world come down on me if a caravan escapes me, when three large vessels land arms in a single week? One of these vessels came from England, one from Antwerp, and one from Hamburg; yet his Excellency, the Spanish Ambassador, seems to blame me for it all. He is constantly reporting me to my Government." There was something honest in this cry, or the distressed Marquis would never have put it upon paper. It is my firm conviction that the Duc Decazes is doing all he can against the Carlists, for neither he nor MacMahon can have an interest in siding the Ultramontanes.

GERMANY'S TACTICS.

From this I infer that there is something behind these charges, and it may be that we can assimilate them with the other charges of the German gazettes. They constantly accuse France of desiring war, and will insist upon it that she is preparing to trouble the peace of Europe. One could understand that while Prince Bismarck was trying to get through his Landsturm bill, but now there is no perceptible reason. At a public meeting the other day the President of the Baden Council said: "There can be no doubt that Germany must prepare for a new attack from her enemies. There is not an example in history where such results as those conquered by Germany in the last war have been accepted by the vanquished after a single campaign." If the officials of Germany talk in this way it is no wonder that the people have the fear of war constantly before their eyes, and from this to accusing France there is but a step.

INCENDIARISM.

We have just had another terrible crime. Fortunately no lives were lost, but there was great loss of property, and a number of poor laborers are thrown out of employment. The piano factory of M. Hertz is one of the largest in Europe, and gives constant employment to several hundred persons. A short time ago pieces of rosewood and other costly materials began to disappear, and watch was set upon the men. The culprit was found to be a man named Gautier, who had the confidence of his employers, and who earned twelve francs a day in preparing the woods for veneering. The better artisans get twenty-five or thirty francs a day, two or three being paid as high as $8 per diem. Gautier could not understand that it was special intelligence and not the *main d'œuvre*, which commanded this sum, and hence was not satisfied with his twelve francs a day. He supplemented his daily wages by taking precious woods. He was detected and discharged, and night before last burnt down the establishment. His cynical confession tells the story. "I was angry," he said, "to lose my daily pay, and determined to be revenged. I crept into the yard, and as there were twelve geese there which began cackling, which might have caused alarm, I twisted their necks. Then I got an armful of the best woods, and, having heaped up some kindlings, set the place on fire. It was hard to light, and I had to strike four matches before it would kindle. I was bound to do it, and I did it. There, now! what do you wish should become of me?" The loss is about 400,000 francs, and many poor persons are thrown out of employ just at the beginning of Winter. What should become of such a miscreant? The penalty for arson is very severe, but not too severe for an aggravated case like this. The lawyer who is defending Gautier is going to plead insanity, since no man in his senses can imagine how one could commit such a crime; but that will be like Lachaud pleading for Troppmann's head on the ground that we guillotined men while this was a wild beast.

A VIENNESE INCIDENT.

A more agreeable story to close is one which I find in the *Prester Lloyd*: On Tuesday of last week, a young and poorly-clad girl entered a barber's shop in Vienna, and told the proprietor that he "must buy her head." The friseur examined her long, glossy, chestnut locks, and began to bargain. He could give eight gulden, and no more. Hair was plentiful this year, the price had fallen, there was less demand, and other phrases of the kind. The little maiden's eyes filled with tears, and she hesitated a moment while threading her fingers through her chestnut locks. She finally threw herself into a chair. "In God's name," she gasped, "take it quickly." The barber, satisfied with his bargain, was about to clinch it with his shears when a gentleman who sat half-shaved, looking on, told him to stop. "My child," he said, "why do you want to sell your beautiful hair?" "My mother has been nearly five months ill; I can't work enough to support us; everything has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the house." *(und kein kreutzer im haus.)* "No, no, my child," said the stranger, "if that is the case, I will buy your hair, and will give you a hundred gulden for it." He gave the poor girl the note, the sight of which had dried her tears, and took up the barber's shears. Taking the locks in his hand, he took the longest hair, cut it off alone, and put it carefully in his pocket-book, thus paying one hundred florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address, in case he should want to buy another at the same rate. This charitable man is only designated as the chief of a great industrial enterprise within the city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MASTERPIECES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, and Lessons in the English Language. Designed for use in Colleges and Schools. By HOMER B. SPRAGUE. In four books. Vol. I. New-York: J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co. 1874.

The idea which Mr. Sprague had in his mind when he undertook this work seems to have been of a twofold character, and we are rather at a loss which side to accept. On the title page he tells us that he means it for the use of colleges and schools; but in the preface he addresses us as though his labors would be serviceable to the general public. If the latter be any part of his intention we are not prepared to indorse it, and for a reason which we have had occasion to express before, in noticing other books of the kind. "What shall we read?" is, he says, "becoming a momentous question." And he goes on to explain why it is a momentous question by telling us that men have hardly time to read the daily papers, much less to look at books. So he sets himself forthwith not to correct the evil, but rather to assist it. For it is an evil, the evil of the time so far as education and the acquirement of knowledge are concerned. It leads to that superficiality and want of thoroughness, which are characteristic of the prevalent system of mental culture, and that we are quite sure must be acknowledged by Mr. Sprague himself, as fully as by most other men who have been honestly engaged in educating. Yet how does he meet it? As we have said, by encouraging it. Take, for example, Shakespeare. The knowledge which the general reader would acquire of the great dramatic poet, from this volume, would be limited to a brief memoir and one of the plays—"Macbeth." Having done with that, he would be hurried away to Milton, and presently again to Bunyan, and so on. The end of that process would be a smattering of many things and a knowledge of none. Possibly all would be so jumbled together in the mind, for haste in reading them is indispensable to Mr. Sprague's theory, that it were better to have left them unread.

But if we are to regard the work as nothing more than a class book, to be limited to schools and colleges, it may be differently considered. The only objection of any importance that can be made against it then comes through the thought which, to a school boy or girl, would be overwhelming, that it is only to be completed in four great volumes. Not that we think that amount of space too large to do justice to the book upon the scale of design which the first volume exhibits, but still it must be admitted that four large octavo volumes are a very considerable exercise to be placed into the hands of a child. The fact that one volume only has been submitted on the present occasion is at any rate productive of a sense of relief to ourselves.

A few words will suffice to show the completeness and advantages of the author's plan. Four pages only are occupied with a classification of languages. It might, without impropriety, have been called a pedigree of the English language. Following this are selections from Chaucer, Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, and Bunyan, in each case preceded by a short sketch of the author's life. At the end is an appendix on sentence analysis, which, although condensed, is illustrative of a very good system. Besides this—and here we have what will probably be regarded as one of the most important features—is a series of foot-notes on every page explanatory of words or phrases in the text. Some of the explanations seem almost too simple for the requirements of the class of readers who may be expected to use the book, but we do not object to them on that account. Others are extremely useful, and interspersed through these are frequent suggestions calculated to stimulate the desire for inquiry and philological investigation. It will be a matter of opinion whether the selections chosen are always the best that might have been made. We do not thing they are. Mr. Sprague doubtless thinks otherwise, or he would not have made them. Nevertheless, they serve to illustrate the style of their respective writers within a limited scope, and also to convey some idea of the development of the language at the time when they were written. Mr. Sprague's views upon some of the vowel pronunciations in the earlier writings are open to question. They accord with certain localisms at the present day, but not with the best authorities in the language.

HISTORY OF INDIA from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By L. J. TROTTER, author of "Studies in Biography," &c. New-York, Pott, Young & Co. 1874.

This was originally published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We mention this because it is a guarantee for accuracy and excellence, although without a knowledge of it nothing but a favorable judgment can be passed upon the result of Mr. Trotter's labors. It is a most admirable history, well written, full of material, and very ably condensed into a convenient space. It is not so brief as to be imperfect, nor so extended as to be tedious, even to the ordinary reader. Some topics we should perhaps have preferred to have more enlarged upon, but the author has acted wisely in not allowing his own interest in particular events to deform the general plan upon which his task was designed. Larger works can always be referred to for special portions of the record.

The author traces the history of India from the time of the first Aryan settlements down to the final conquest or series of conquests by the British. In doing this he claims to have consulted the best authorities. He certainly has followed a course peculiarly his own. His book is not a compilation, nor is it an abbreviation or transcript of any previous author. In some places, on the other hand, Mr. Trotter expresses opinions altogether at variance with many previous historians, and for this reason we set the more importance upon one omission that he has made. He should have quoted his authorities. In all new historical works—and this is among that class—this reference to sources of information has become essential. It is at once a guarantee and guide, and should never be omitted. Mr. Trotter acknowledges for example, that he has used documents which Macaulay either misread or overlooked, and thereby he accounts for many points in which he differs from him, especially in the portion referring to Warren Hastings. But he gives us no indication whatever of what these documents are. This is the only exception we have to take to his book, which is at once a good history and attractive reading. The style is pleasant, not embellished unnecessarily, but genial and in places picturesque; and the engravings, with which the text is elucidated, are well executed. There is also a map of India and British Burmah which, for clearness and completeness in the space allotted, could not well be improved.

WRECKED ON A REEF; Or Twenty Months Among the Auckland Islands. From the French of F. E. RAYNAL. London and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. 1874.

We are told that this is a true story. It is one of the many that have been produced of late, especially in France, by authors who think they can improve on Robinson Crusoe. There is nothing improbable, or at any rate impossible, about the narrative; nothing which may not have happened, or which may not happen again; still there are a few points which can hardly be explained on the supposition that all is a tale of genuine experience. M. Raynal claims to have passed many years in Australia, yet he talks about the colony of Brisbane, a mistake which we should not have expected a man of large Australian experience to make. He speaks also of getting a concession from the Sydney Government to occupy islands which are not in its jurisdiction—another error which it is hard to understand. When, however, we find him telling us that Pondicherry is the only settlement which the French now possess in Hindustan, and remember too that he is himself a Frenchman, we begin to think that we ought to put all such blunders into one category and to attribute them to carelessness. This view is sustained by what seems a piece of great folly, to say the least, in the hero, through a spirit of restless adventure, being made to go on a perilous undertaking for a purpose which he ought to have known had been tested years before and then proved to be a failure. Such are a few of the defects of the book, and although they pertain to matters of detail only, it is exactly these matters of detail which, if neglected, are apt to shake the confidence of a reader.

After eleven years spent upon the gold-fields of Australia, M. Raynal went to Campbell Island in the hope of finding there a mine of argentiferous tin. He did not appear to know that treasures of the kind exist abundantly in the land he was leaving; but he soon discovered that his enterprise was fruitless so far as Campbell Island was concerned, and he left it very speedily, only to be wrecked on one of the Auckland Isles. Here he and his companions—for he had four—went through a series of experiences after the fashion of Robinson Crusoe, only there was no man Friday, nor so genial a climate as Crusoe had to aid him. Fights with sea lions, narrow escapes from perilous situations, wonderful evidences of mechanical skill and resources for making much out of nothing, storms and famine, earthquakes and shipwreck, and finally a happy deliverance and return to France, comprise the skeleton upon which the work is constructed. We do not say that it is not true; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that it is founded upon fact; but it is one of those books which boys who are fond of adventure will read with avidity, the more so since the narrative is given with an air of the marvelous that is characteristic of modern French works of this description. We ought not to omit to notice the illustrations, which are good, nor the binding, typography, and paper, which are of the best. It is a capital book for a present to a school-boy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Elementary History of Art. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

Trespassers. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Physiology. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Under the Limes. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Life on the Plains. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Egypt and Iceland. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

School History of Germany. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

His Prison Bars. Rural Home Publishing Company. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

Ten Old Maids. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

The Breath. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Thoughts on Prayer. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Primitive Christianity and Modern Spiritualism. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

The Song Fountain. New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

History of Philip the Second of Spain. Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Sunny Shores. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Linley Rochford. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Losing to Win. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Annual Insurance Reports for Massachusetts. Boston: Wright & Potter.

A Winter in Prison. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

Chapters in Political Economy. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

American Wild Fowl Shooting. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

Evolution and Progress. New-York: Authors' Publishing Company.

Lady Rosamond's Book. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

Mendelssohn Letters and Recollections. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Bound by His Vows. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A Boy's Kingdom. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

The Daily Service. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

A History of Germany. New-York: Harper & Bros.

France and England in North America. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Life of Christ. Vols. I. and II. New-York: G. P. Dutton & Co.

Quiet Hours. Boston: Roberts Bros.

John Thompson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Life of Andrew Hull Foote. New-York: Harper & Bros.

My Sister Jeannie. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Elements of Geometry. New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

A Modern Cressida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Livelies. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Art of Reading Music. New-York: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

A NATURAL ARTESIAN WELL IN AN OPEN PRAIRIE.

From the Pittsfield (Ill.) Old Flag.

Three miles south-west of New-Canton, in this county, can be seen one of the most wonderful sights ever witnessed. On the land of Shaw and Rupert, known as the north-west quarter of section 29, of township 5 south, 6 west, is found what has been known for years as the Salt Spring. This spring rises out of a level prairie, and a few weeks since the locality gave no indications that you were approaching one of the greatest wonders of this country. The spot has long been the resort of wild game and domestic animals, who came to drink its saline waters, which never go dry or freeze, Winter or Summer. A few weeks ago the proprietors, who had long conceived that there was some undeveloped secret connected with the spring, sunk an iron pipe some forty feet down the mouth of it, and immediately it began to throw out from the upper edge of the pipe water to the height of twenty-three feet. It has remained for a few days, attracting large numbers of visitors, who came to see and wonder. Some days after six more pipes, of the diameter of an inch and a half, were driven into the spring—the longest pipe about fifty-five feet—and such a cascade of water was never seen before on a level prairie. Some of the pipes have covers perforated with small holes, and the jets of water thrown from these form, in the sunshine, beautiful rainbows. For ten feet or more in every direction, and fifteen to twenty feet high, the white spray rises, glitters and showers around, forming a pool thirty feet in diameter, clear, limpid and cool. In a clear day the column of water can be seen for miles, and on a cloudy, drizzling day over two miles.

THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity took place at New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time of the meeting, the attendance was not as large as otherwise would have been the case. Delegates were present from eighteen chapters, and the University of California was represented by two members who came East for that purpose. The convention was held in the County Quarter Sessions Court-room, and from the nature of the Society the proceedings were entirely secret. The annual supper was a most enjoyable occasion, and altogether the reunion was entirely successful, and promises well for the happy future which the successful past of the fraternity insures.

ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.

Charles Schrag and Nicholas Reiker, both bakers at No. 353 West Fortieth street, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with felonious assault and battery. The complainant, William Collins, of No. 354 West Fortieth street, stated that both the accused attacked him, and while one of them hit him with his fists the other beat him with a club, all without any provocation whatever. The prisoner Reiker admitted having struck Collins with a club, and said that the latter came into the bake shop, and refused to go out when ordered, and was about attacking him when he, the prisoner, was forced to use the club in self-defense.

A CRIMINAL'S ROMANCE.

SUCCESSFUL PERSONATION.

A CONVICT ALL BUT ENTERS HUNGARY'S PARLIAMENT.

Writing from Vienna, Oct. 6, the correspondent of the London *Standard* tells the interesting story we append:

In the Criminal Court at Grosswardein a trial has been going on since the 28th of September, 1868, down to last Saturday, in which the plaintiff was accused of robbery, murder, and forgery. His antecedents surpass all that the boldest imagination or the most sensational novelist could invent, but in many respects his whole career resembles that of the pseudo Sir Roger. A runaway convict, he became head of a robber band; afterward, under false names, he played a considerable political rôle in his own country, was the idol of the people, and, by pretending to be the natural son of two celebrated persons in Hungary, he managed to surround himself with such a halo that the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the land might have envied him. He had every prospect of obtaining a seat in Parliament, and it seemed as if he might aspire to the highest honors, when suddenly the avenging Nemesis overtook him and placed him at the criminal bar. In these facts there is certainly a marked distinction between the career of the false Balsaghy-Wesselenyi and Orton, the butcher; but the contrast has its foundations in the difference of the moral perceptions of Magyars and English, and in the courts of justice of the two lands. While endeavoring to portray the life of the prisoner in Grosswardein I shall pass over all details that might shock your readers.

In the year 1858 a young man, calling himself Ladislaus Balsaghy, Captain in the Honveds, called on the widow of Thomas Csepcsanyi, in the village of Tibott-Darecz, one of the richest landowners in the comitat. On the strength of some recommendations from proprietors in the neighborhood, he solicited the situation of bailiff. The widow was pleased with the young man, and not considering that he could never have been Captain in the Honveds in 1848, when he was not yet twenty, she granted him the situation he desired. A year after he married a beautiful young lady of noble birth, Clementine Von Kuzanovich, after a very short acquaintance. After the battle of Solferino a political ferment began in Hungary, almost resembling that of 1848. The "October diploma" put the climax to it, and produced the most unexampled anarchy. At such times stump orators, with good lungs, are the most influential and best paid men in the country, sought after by all parties. The "kortes," (electioneering agents,) recruited from the proletariat of "shoeless nobles," gain their livelihood solely by electioneering. For ten hours together they can maunder on about the Constitution of a "thousand years," "our beloved Fatherland," "the baseness of the Suabians," (Germans,) "Hungarian freedom," and so on. They are the heroes of the fights and fearful excesses of all kinds which accompany every Hungarian election, and the leaders of the bands of mounted peasantry who assemble at the places of election. In the national costume of a colored velvet coat, richly braided and often trimmed with fur, the smart little cap with its waving plume shading a face covered with scars from numerous fights, they ride in front of the band, and are viewed with anything but disfavor by the ladies of Hungary. Female influence is powerful among the Magyars, and each party at the elections takes care to select strong, fine-looking "kortes." Of all the agents in those days the most important and popular, and therefore the best paid, was Ladislaus Balsaghy. No one knew so well how to swing the "fokos," or stick, that is part of the national dress, and instead of the knob has a little hatchet, down upon the heads of political opponents, or to thunder forth the catch-word of all elections, "Nemet a Hunczfut," (the German is a scoundrel.) No one could preach with such fiery eloquence as he against the "oppressors and tyrants." He outroared every blustering crowd of peasants, and at such moments, resembling the wounded Mars before Troy, he screamed like "ten thousand men." His admirers compared his voice to that of the late Baron Nicolaus Wesselenyi, the blind agitator, who exceeded in violence all the exaltados of the diets in Klausenberg and Pressburg.

Probably it was this comparison which first laid the germ of his masterly fraud in the soul of Gregory Balla, alias Ladislaus Balsaghy, the escaped convict and dreaded robber chief so long sought for by the pandours (gendarmes.) As far back as the year 1861, Balla showed his wife a will signed "Baron Nicolaus Wesselenyi," and a certificate of baptism, and confided to her that he was an illegitimate son of Baron Wesselenyi's. His wife, of course, knew better than to keep the secret, and the veneration for M. Balsaghy increased rapidly. Later he instituted a lawsuit against the legitimate children of Baron Wesselenyi, who were minors, for the sum of 3,000 guldens, with interest. It is true the case now presents features which would be utterly impossible in England. Baron Wesselenyi, it is well known in Hungary, provided in his will for each of his illegitimate children, said to number over a 100. The plaintiff must, therefore, if he really was a child of the Baron's, have long since had every claim satisfied. Persons competent to judge were also called by the counsel of the defendant, and declared on oath that the documents produced by Balsaghy were forged. In spite of all this the Judge pronounced the robber Gregory Balla to be the natural son of the famous Baron, and the legitimate children were condemned to pay 3,843 guldens to the plaintiff. This unheard-of sentence is only intelligible when one considers of what elements the Hungarian courts of justice were composed, and that, being elected by the "nobility" of the comitat they required the support of the "kortes." In 1869 Count Gedeon Raday was sent with almost unlimited powers into the large district of Alfoeld to extirpate the robber bands who had even plundered a railway train. So dangerous were the robbers that for weeks the post from Szegedin (70,000 inhabitants) did not venture to go to Hold-Mezo-Vasarhely (45,000 inhabitants). The Commissioner discovered that even the highest Judges above the Magistrates, after torturing and condemning poor wretches who could not buy themselves off during the daytime, saddled their horses at night, and attacking travelers or the dwellers of lonely houses, murdered and plundered them. But the robbers were a great political power; the Government was obliged to recall Count Raday after he had imprisoned 900 robbers in Szegedin, and only the German colonists of Alfoeld hold his memory in honor.

But to return to M. Balsaghy, who removed the theatre of his activity to Debreczin, which, with its long straight rows of mud cottages, and the bottomless mud of its streets, seems an imitation of the Camp of Attila. Here he soon played an important social and political rôle. That he was devoid of all education was no drawback among the upper ten thousand of the Pusztas, who have learned nothing themselves. M. Balsaghy was asked to stand godfather to almost every patriot's child, and no meeting took place without his being in the chair. To make himself still more interesting the adventurer caused hints to transpire *sub rosa* that his mother was no other than the late Countess Blanka Teleki, the most celebrated of the numerous ladies of the Hungarian aristocracy, who, laying aside all feminine restraint, interfered openly in politics. A passionate speaker in favor of Radicalism, she harangued the crowds in the public squares of Klausenburg and Maros-Vasarhely. A lady of this type was not supposed to be overburdened with morality, and it therefore seemed by no means improbable when M. Balsaghy-Wesselenyi claimed her as his mother, and declared she had told him the secret of his birth in 1846, at Maros-Vasarhely, and on the same occasion handed over the documents relating to it.

The new elections for the Hungarian Reichstag were approaching, and there was no doubt that M. Balsaghy-Wesselenyi would be chosen. He and his friends even dreamed of the portfolios of Ministers, and saw in the distance the treaty with Austria abolished, the dynasty of Hapsburg deposed, and that of Kossuth, or even Balsaghy, proclaimed in its stead. As every election in Hungary cost immense sums, our hero produced several bills in August, 1868, to which the name of Baron Nicolaus Wesselenyi was attached, and sued the Baron's legitimate sons for their payment. As Debreczin and the court of justice, the members of which are elected by the people, belong to the Radical party, the success of the law suit was certain. But the forger was caught in his own trap. At immense expense the Wesselenyi family succeeded in proving the identity of M. Balsaghy with the robber Gregory Balla, who escaped from the prison in Mako in 1854. The preparations for his capture were arranged with the greatest secrecy, but yet he received a warning. An anonymous letter on the 15th of August warned him of approaching danger, and advised him to leave Debreczin immediately. Balla, believing that it was his intimate friend Peter Mandi who had written to him, set out immediately for his house at Tarczal, and there learned that the letter did not come from him. Mandi advised him to take refuge in the districts west of the Danube, but in spite of this Balla returned to Debreczin. When he arrived there on the 16th, and got into an omnibus to drive home, Policeman Juhasz took his seat beside him, and when the omnibus stopped at the Town Hall he ordered his prisoner to follow him. Balla, however, who had escaped in many similar positions, tried to take to flight. He threw his carpet-bag at Juhasz's feet, hoping he would stumble over it, and sprang out of the omnibus. Juhasz seized the fugitive's coat, but it remained in his hands, and Balla ran across the open square, the policeman after him. At the fountain, in the middle of the market place, he suddenly stood still, drew out a pistol, and tried to fire it at Juhasz. Fortunately it would not go off, and with the help of some by-standers Balla was secured and conducted to the town hall, whence he was conveyed next day to Grosswardein. Here he tried again to escape, and had already prepared a long rope ladder when it was discovered.

The judges had little trouble in the inquiry, the whole career of the criminal being proved by the Wesselenyi family on substantial evidence. According to it Gregory Balla was born at Tasnad in 1829. When scarcely sixteen, he was sentenced by the court in Grosswardein (at that time Austrian) to ten years' imprisonment with heavy irons, for several cases of robbery. His punishment being afterward commuted to six years, he was sent to the House of Correction at Mako. Gregory there met with several robber companions, and a plan of escape was arranged among them on the way to the Catholic church, to which the prisoners were conducted every Sunday. It was agreed to overpower the guard and take to flight. Accordingly Balla, though a Protestant, with nine other prisoners requested permission on the 29th of April, 1854, to go to mass. Two armed keepers accompanied them, and led the way through a side street; but scarcely had they entered it when Balla and his companions turned round, fell upon the keepers, and quickly overpowering them, made their escape. With five of his companions he continued his robber life for a year, but then finding himself in possession of means to return to society he abandoned his companions, who were soon captured. These facts, as well as the part played in society by Balla, were known to the Court in August, 1868, and yet his sentence was only pronounced last Saturday, after an imprisonment of six years and one month. Till within the last two years it sometimes happened that the Judges never took their places on the bench for an hour during the whole twelvemonth. Whoever was imprisoned by the Police, justly or unjustly, might remain in prison till he died, or, what more frequently happened, escaped. He then joined the robbers, called by the Magyars *Szegeny lenyi* (poor fellows.) Gregory is now a broken man, with the hand of death upon him. The fearful life of the prison has changed him, robust as he was, into an old man. He only defended himself in a few words, maintaining stoutly that he was the illegitimate son of Baron Wesselenyi, and protesting that the documents were genuine, though evidently written by one unaccustomed to use a pen. Almost incessantly he spoke of the sufferings he had endured in prison, and demanded that an inquiry should be made in the Reichstag by the heads of the Opposition, Koloman Tisza, Jokai, and Csernatony. Such an inquiry is superfluous, as everyone knows the indescribable state of the Hungarian prisons. M. Balthasar Horvath, the former Minister of Justice, named them "plague courts." Gregory Balla bears the marks of death in his face. The court has sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

CURIOUS STORIES FROM THE PAPERS.

Among the curiosities exhibited at a recent fair in Frederick, Md., none attracted more attention than an ass entered by a man named Groves, from Shepardstown, West Va. And why not? inasmuch as this ass could speak these words. At noon one day, writes a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, just as the guests at the City Hotel were assembling for dinner, the owner of the ass trotted him in through the back yard of the hotel, and before the spectators were aware of the intention the jack stalked into the bar-room, where he afforded much merriment to those assembled by his answer to all questions, "Why not?" One gentleman asked him to take a drink. He answered in good English, "Why not?" The animal does not differ materially from his species, except that his ears are not quite so long. His owner cannot account for the faculty of speech developed in the animal, but considers it singular that it should be able to articulate only the words, Why not? Mr. Groves was offered $500 for the curiosity, but refused to accept.

Lancaster, Ky., boasts a house in which have resided, at different times, four members of Congress, two Supreme Judges, two Governors of the State, two members of the Legislature, one Foreign Minister, seven lawyers, and the present occupant's son may be the President of the United States some day.

Guilford, Conn., has an unfortunate man, Mr. W. W. Fowler. He has had his barn burned three times, dislocated his hip, and received other severe bodily injuries; once had his house and barn in New-Haven burned, and when a member of the firm of Fowler & Newton, in the latter city, a barrel of flour fell upon him, and came within an ace of killing him. Other towns are to be heard from.

The commercial editor of the Port Royal *Standard* reports: "The matrimonial market in Beaufort is lively; fine grades in great demand. The Town Clerk has returned with a sample from a Northern mart, and we hear that an attaché of the Marine and River and Mining Manufacturing Company will shortly go North to lay in a stock to last him a lifetime. There are a few others, however, in Beaufort waiting until mothers-in-law get easier."

I was once sitting, writes a correspondent of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in a cool underground saloon at Leipsic, while without people were ready to die from the heat, when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite me. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, till at last he found relief in the exclamation, "Fearfully hot!" I watched him attentively as he called for a cool drink, for I expected every moment that he would fall from his chair in a fit of apoplexy. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned toward me suddenly, saying, "I am a curious sort of person, am I not?" "Why," I asked. "Because I perspire only on the right side." And so it was; his right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire, while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and, in my astonishment, was about to enter into conversation with him regarding this physiological curiosity, when his neighbor on the left broke in with the remark, "Then we are the opposites and counterparts of each other, for I perspire only on the left side." This, too, was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite to each other, and shook hands like two men who had just found each his other half.

If there is a man in Springfield, says the *Journal*, (this Springfield being in Illinois,) so heartless and gruff that he doesn't love children, he would have been softened yesterday if he had stood on the west side of the square and seen and heard a sweet little cherub of three bright summers weep and howl and pound its little buggy with its little footsy tootsies, and yell and ramp and bite and squeal and sob and screech because they wouldn't give it that wolf sign in front of a hat store for a buggy horse. If the wolf hadn't been securely fastened down we believe the cherub would have had it. As it was, its ma had to buy it a little painted wolf and the infant sucked all the paint off it before they got home. At least we saw four doctors tearing along the street where the infant lives less than an hour later.

A recently made benedict writes as follows, concerning his young wife's habits: If there was a bed-room a mile long, and her entire wardrobe could be packed in a bandbox, still you'd find portions of that wardrobe scattered along the whole mile of dressing-room. She's a nice thing to look at when put together, but this wonderful creature is evolved from a chaos interminable of pins, ribbons, rags, powder, thread, brushes, combs, and laces. If there were 7,000 drawers in your room, and you asked but for one to be kept sacred and inviolate for your own private use, that particular one would be full of hair-pins, ribbons, and soiled cuffs. Some provision, some protection in this matter should be inserted in the marriage service.

At Maury, Tenn., a few nights ago, a young man went to bed, leaving a burning candle and a pistol on his table. The dripping sperm ignited the table, the table ignited the pistol, the barrels began to explode, and when the young man awoke he was nearly burned, smothered, and shot to death. The pillow received the balls and saved his head.

Mrs. Hart, of Depere, Wis., wife of a butcher there, on the 20th, gave birth to five well-developed babies—four boys and one girl. One of the male children was born dead, and another died soon after. The mother and remaining three children are reported as doing well. That is too much of a good thing.

There would not, says the Boston *Transcript*, be so many "irregularities" in banking institutions if the officers of them attended to their duties as faithfully as those of the "Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston" do. Since 1816, when the bank was established, there has been a weekly examination of its affairs maintained without interruption. A committee of three, each week, two of whom must be present, examine the entire doings of the week previous and certify as to it in writing, over their individual signature. The officers of the corporation alternate in the duty.

A saloon-keeper in Newark has a dog that readily distinguishes the bell of the milkman who daily serves the establishment, and, taking the pail in his mouth, starts to meet him, jumps on the wagon, has it filled, and carefully and speedily returns. He is a large St. Bernard, and, even aside from his superior intelligence, is fit to rank as a king among dogs. His performance just spoken of never fails to attract a great deal of attention.

Quite a large party of the youth of South Bend, Ind., who feel called upon to congregate before the abode of every newly-married pair and conduct themselves like a delegation direct from the infernal regions, had assembled before the residence of Mrs. William Defrees, on Wayne street, that city, a night or two ago, to "bell" her daughter and Marshall C. Urquhart, who had just been married. The hideous serenade was at its wildest, when the crowd, intent on nothing but the business in hand, was stampeded by a deluge of water, poured in at short range from a hydrant less than a hundred feet away. They went down like a set of tenpins before a clean sweep. As fast as they could recover they fled down Wayne street, leaving their torturing musical instruments upon the field. But a second detachment of hose boys had clapped a length of hose to the hydrant at Wayne and Franklin streets, and as the vanquished serenaders, soiled and streaming from the first onslaught, came up, they were again sent to grass by another waterspout. They escaped over fences and through the alleys, looking more like drowned rats than human beings.

TWO HOMICIDES IN GEORGIA.

From the *Georgia Home Journal* of the 16th, we get the following particulars of the recent parricide in Morgan County, Ga.: "Mr. Robert Hanson, Sr., after having suffered the most excruciating pain for more than seventy hours, expired Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hanson was about to place Bob, an idiotic son who was helpless from intoxication, in a Democrat wagon, on election day, to carry him home, when James O. Hanson, another son, interfered, saying, 'He is not worth hauling home.' The old gentleman persisted in his purpose, whereupon James said, 'You are not worth hauling home yourself.' Exasperated at this, the old man pulled off his coat, and was advancing upon him, when, with a drawn pistol in his hand, he ordered him to halt. The order was disregarded, and while they were yet ten feet apart the pistol was discharged. Placing his hand over the wound and continuing to advance until within reaching distance of his son, he was again shot, the ball passing straight through his neck and bringing him to the earth."

Harris County furnishes the next instance of the shooting of a father by his son. The Columbus *Enquirer*, of the 21st says: "A horrid deed of blood occurred at Mulberry Grove, Harris County, on Monday morning last, the chief actors being father and son. In the difficulty Mr. William Smith, Sr., a merchant at Mulberry Grove, a well-known and respected citizen, was mortally shot by his son, William Smith, Jr. The weapon used was a pistol. The ball entered above the left eye, came out behind the ear, fracturing the skull and inflicting a wound from which death may ensue at any moment. It is said that domestic troubles gave rise to the difficulty—that the father had married a second wife, that she and Smith's daughters by his first wife did not get along well, that Smith had attempted to drive these daughters from home, and that while engaged in this attempt the son interfered, with the above fatal results. The wounded man was not dead yesterday morning, but was thought to be in a dying condition. Our informant states that the son had hitherto borne a good reputation, and that the sympathies of the community are with him. He has not been arrested, but is still in the neighborhood, ready to give himself up to the officers of the law."

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

From the condition of affairs yesterday, it would seem that the lock-out of the journeymen coopers belonging to the Coopers' Union, by their employers is not likely to be of long continuance. The men locked out have used no violence toward the non-union men who have filled their places, and evince no disposition to do so. They simply wait on the men, some of whom are ignorant of the fact that there is a lock-out, and ask them to quit work. They succeeded in several instances yesterday in persuading the non-union men to leave the "locked-out" shops. Yesterday a boss cooper who has not joined the present movement, called on Mr. O'Neil, the President of the union, and said that in order to help the men in their present difficulty, he would give them the use of his shop and the work he has on hand, as a start. The men are already promised enough coopering to enable them to make a good living. Until the close of the strike the union will pay each man locked out $12 per week in order that he may be able to support his family.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, high patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 15, three months, $3,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $5,900 72; Converseville Company, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,754 71; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,144 14; Briggs Brothers, Sept. 11, four months, $3,148 33.
H. C. JUDD & CO.,
of Hartford, Conn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.
JACOB LEVY,
Per SIMON BORG, Attorney,
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 33 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of Nov. 14, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of 77,500 pounds of the best iron-wire of the following sizes:

No. 11	2,500 pounds.	No. 17	1,500 pounds.
No. 12	14,000 pounds.	No. 18	7,000 pounds.
No. 13	1,000 pounds.	No. 19	3,500 pounds.
No. 14	25,000 pounds.	No. 20	5,000 pounds.
No. 15	5,500 pounds.	No. 21	2,800 pounds.
No. 16	6,000 pounds.	No. 22	2,500 pounds.

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed. Information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Yard. The wire will be subject to the usual inspection, after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Iron-wire," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the third Monday of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order changing the name of the Corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to the "Mariners' Family Asylum."
Dated Sept. 19, 1874.
Mrs. C. J. CORNING, First Directress.
BOYES & GOVE, Attorneys. a23-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD S. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD S. PARKER,
FREDERICK G. PARKER,
CHARLES E. PARKER,
my6-law6mW* Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m20law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 22d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-law6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 213 West 9th st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, and in all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.
References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A Protestant, as companion and attendant to an old lady; best references given and required. Call or address No. 118 East 70th st.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, German, and French servants only; male and female. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV. formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very quick and orderly and a good waitress, or will do the chamber-work and fine washing; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 155 Madison av., corner 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 1,060 3d av., over the candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with fine washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 128 East 41st st., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; best City testimonials; country or City. Call for two days at No. 343 9th av., near 29th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 339 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or assistant nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 44 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City references. Call at present employer's, No. 219 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant to do chamber-work or pantry; would take care of growing children. Apply at fancy store, No. 918 6th av. second door from 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light house-work; best City references. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TO DO EITHER LIGHT chamber-work and waiting or sewing. Apply at present employer's, where she has lived five years, No. 120 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and will assist with washing; has six years' reference. Call at No. 291 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do fine washing; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 324 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR HER CHAMBER-maid; has lived with her nearly two years, and whom she can recommend. Call at No. 12 West 28th st., before 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid; can do washing and ironing. Call at No. 136 7th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Apply for three days at No. 37 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, as chamber-maid, and would assist with grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, well-experienced young woman; in country preferred; is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST CLASS family cook, who has been cooking in a French family for the last two years; also a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, who was for the same time in same house with her; both would like to go together again; chamber-maid will do fine washing instead of waiting, if necessary. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD, STRONG WELSH WOMan to cook, wash, and iron; knows how to do every kind of family cooking; bakes bread, makes pastries, &c., and is an excellent laundress; City or country. Call for Mary L., No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 268 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable, and a good cook; City or country; very best testimonials; will do washing; meats, game, soups, fowls, pastries, cream, jellies; gets up nice side dishes; excellent bread, biscuit, and all other baking. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and good washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 590 3d av., in fancy store, between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable woman, as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; is a good baker, understands the care of milk and butter; best of references; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing; call at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; has good City reference; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF ABOUT thirty-five years; well recommended as an excellent family cook; sober, honest, economical, and neat; moderate wages. Inquire for R. C. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking; game, meats, desserts, soups, &c.; is neat, and has nearly two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSE-work servant, in City or country, by a smart, capable girl; will be found good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, economical and respectful; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH GOOD REFerences, as first-class plain cook, washer and ironer; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; highly respectable; excellent cook, good washer and ironer; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS plain cook in a small private family; no objections to do some washing and ironing; will be found very obliging; excellent City reference. Call at No. 893 8th av., near 53d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; is strictly sober and economical; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 303 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A PROTESTANT woman; is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, tidy, obliging; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as thorough cook or laundress, with the best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 38 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A THOROUGHLY good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 40 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook, and to assist with the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 151 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or to assist with the washing; or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; will do some washing; a home preferred to high wages; best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 306 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook; would do the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call at 230 West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron; good City references. Call at No. 118 West 39th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; good City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 West 46th st.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMan wishes employment by the day or week at dress-making, or as seamstress and operator in families, or would take a permanent place; references. Address Mrs. S., No. 142 East 115th st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work, in City or country.

GERMAN DIRECTORY,

Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. The German Directory has been in successful operation since 1862. It inaugurated a thorough and practical reform in domestic service. Servants with entirely satisfactory references only are admitted. Those who disappoint are immediately dismissed and the fee returned to the employer, if any has been paid in advance. We can refer to numerous prominent families who obtain their domestics from this directory. We furnish opportunity to servants for training in cooking, laundry-work, &c., and request the co-operation of all interested in this reform. City and country orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can take a laundress' situation; is a willing, obliging woman; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH GIRL for general work; is a good cook and laundress and understands good work; willing to work for moderate wages in a comfortable home; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call for Jessie, at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PERSON (GERMAN) of undoubted respectability, as house-keeper in a private family, where she would have the entire charge of the house and servants; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-KEEPER. — BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as house-keeper in a private family. Address E. G., Box No. 76 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as housekeeper for a tenement-house. Can be seen this week at No. 343 East 9th st., in rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, by a respectable young girl, to do general house-work; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO HAS been taught to do house-work well; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; willing and obliging; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 431 West 33d st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A LADY'S HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few more engagements by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 228 East 55th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as lady's maid or companion; is a good dressmaker and willing to make herself agreeable; first-class references given. Call for two days at No. 58 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dressmaker; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; has excellent City references for competency and willingness; is honest and a rapid worker. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths, east of 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH GIRL as laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best reference given. Call at No. 111 West 19th st. for two days, top floor, in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUST-WORthy woman; the best of references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting by scissors and machine; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry work; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS laundress in a private family; excellent City reference; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 337 East 36th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; has had many years' experience at former employer's. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS MAID AND seamstress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 256 West 32d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady for a highly-respectable English woman, who has been with her for many years; she can give her the highest recommendations for either position. Address Mrs. E. M., Box No. 83 Post Office, Scarborough-on-Hudson.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, PROTestant, as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady or child; will be found obliging, kind, and trustworthy; or would take entire charge of one or two growing children; can give reliable reference. May be seen for two days at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. None need apply but a good family.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a highly-respectable Protestant young woman; is a competent nurse for young and growing children; is a good operator and seamstress, and a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish best City testimonials; country or City; neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, who is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle, and take take the entire care and charge of children; has the highest testimonials. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, who is fully competent to take charge from birth; has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 125 East 50th st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT ENGlish woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or care a grown child and assist with any other domestic duty; willing to travel; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant girls; Scotch girl, nurse and seamstress; English, chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DEsires to find a place for a faithful, honest, trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from birth. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, FIFTY years of age; can sew, and do small fine washing; would do anything for small wages; speaks English; can see well; work without eye-glasses. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and seamstress; a good home preferred to wages. Call at No. 619 1st av., in the grocery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCH girl, Protestant, newly arrived, as nurse; good seamstress. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Godard's, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PERSON as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; Protestant; has good references. Call at No. 108 East 18th st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 134 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; has six years' reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 126 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO HAS A child five weeks old, as wet nurse; good reference. Call or address No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful, competent women and girls in any capacity at moderate wages; City or country. Call at the old-established agency, No. 89 6th av., first floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN, select servants; Protestant, German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, colored, Swedish; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A CULTIVATED PROTestant person as seamstress and to wait on a lady or growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on any machine; competent to fill any position, and willing to make herself useful; City reference from former employer. Address H. A., No. 331 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A WIDOW, PROTestant, to go out by the day to do family sewing and assist at dress-making; terms $1, or would engage by the month for a moderate compensation. Mrs. [illegible], No. 276 West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant girl; very respectable and well recommended; is a good seamstress; can operate on several machines; dresses hair plainly; would assist in chamberwork; has nine years' references. Call at, or address, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter; has the best of City reference. Call on or address at No. 547 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., at the hair dresser's.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a Protestant woman who has been in her family nine years as seamstress, or to assist with older children. Apply at 47 West 19th st. through this week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNderstands how to cut and fit; also hair-dressing; good City reference, and no objection to travel South. Apply at No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS. — A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress, or maid and seamstress; cuts, fits, and sews on machine; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 54 Lexington av., near 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD wait on a lady or growing children; City references. Call at Mme. Bongrand's, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; would take chamber-work and waiting; very neat, tidy, willing and obliging; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads, &c., thoroughly; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; two years' City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 635 1st av., in candy store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 31st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS first-class waitress and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 420 1st av., back room, top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best references from last employer. Call at No. 48 West 51st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, OR TO assist with children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes engagements to go out working by the day, or take in washing at her own house. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits a few families' washing, to go out by the day, or would take it at her house, No. 161 East 32d st.

WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS AT REduced wages now at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., seeking employment in City or country.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FOUR YEARS' reference. Apply or address J. A., Wm. Hamilton's candy store, 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

CARPENTER.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL CARpenter wants a permanent situation in any capacity. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A young Frenchman as good coachman and groom; careful driver; understands the care of horses, stock, milk, garden, farm, &c.; can take charge of a gentleman's place and make himself generally useful; also a good waiter; country or City; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—BY a North of Ireland Protestant young man aged twenty-seven; wife and one child; has long experience, and understands his various duties; has four years' reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Call at C. Graham's, No. 68 University place, and ask for John Cook.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-four years, who is a good, careful driver and good groom; can also do gardening, milk, and general work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; no objections to the country; understands gardening; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; would assist outside if required; has good references, and is willing and able to work. Address T. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHman and groom; single; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and can come well recommended by his last employer for ability; no objections to the country. Address No. 235 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TURNING OUT his horses, for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address B. F., No. 16 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as a thorough coachman, or will take care of a gentleman's road team; City or country; good reference from last place. Address M. F., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and useful man; wife as cook and laundress; best reference. Address A. C., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS WAITING; NO objection to the country; excellent reference. Call or address for two days, Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 37 West 43d st., or at J. N. Galway's grocery store, corner 42d st. and Vanderbilt av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; single; good reference as to capability, sobriety, and honesty from last employer. Address H., private stable, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man; has good City reference. Call or address A. W., No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH SMALL family; best of reference from last place. Call, for two days, J. M., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD City reference. Apply to A. D., No. 57 West 18th st., at feed-store.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; married, one child; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

NURSE OR VALET TO AN INVALID OR INfirm gentleman—By a strong, healthy young Englishman, with eight years' reference. Address or call at No. 655 6th av., corner 38th st., drug store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, take care of cattle, build fires, tend furnace and heaters, and do chores generally; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; has excellent references from former employers, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; speaks English perfectly. Address B. B., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; WELL recommended by families who can be seen; is competent, steady, and willing to go for moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WELL recommended by parties who can be seen; is not afraid of work nor expects exorbitant wages. Can be seen upon application to Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXCELLENT City references; is neat, willing, obliging, very industrious, sober, honest, and well clothed. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter; understands thoroughly the duties of a gentleman's house; good City reference. Address T. S. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THORoughly experienced; call on Whitehouse & Co., bankers, No. 25 Broad st., for all particulars. Address James, No. 165 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference from his last place. Address P. M., No. 55, West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED waiter; Protestant; references A 1. Address J. L., Box No. 97 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—ENGRAVER ON WOOD.—ONE WHO is a No. 1 as a color engraver, and can design; principal work required is fruit, and all other kinds of labels, large and small; show cards and other work of that character; must be a first-rate letterer. Address "PRINTER," Post Office Box No. 281, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating salary, and inclose specimen.

LAUNDRESS.—TO DO THE WASHING OF A FAMily for the Winter; must have clean premises well up town. Apply at No. 29 West 19th st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH breakfast only, a small parlor, with bedroom adjoining, on second floor, in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by an English family of two, where every comfort, quiet, and neatness will be found, at a very moderate price, to persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has to offer for the Winter,
TWO of her MOST ELEGANT SUITES, with private bath; also, a few single rooms.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, private bath, &c., with or without private table; appointments in every respect first-class; highest references given and required. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, an elegant second-story front room, sunny exposure, with balcony attached. Location near corner 14th st. and 5th av. Address E. Y. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. —Superior accommodations, consisting of entire second floor, six rooms; also, elegant suite on parlor floor; rooms all light and airy; in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.
Second story front suite, handsomely furnished, with board; also fourth floor front, for family or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., strictly first class; references.

MRS. CAMP,
No. 141 West 14th St.,
Has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A private family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with every convenience, and superior board, for parties who desire a refined and permanent home.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (WITH NO OTHER BOARDers) will rent their second floor, parlor and bed-room to a gentleman and wife; house, situation, &c., first-class. Address K., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor, without board; every convenience. Also other rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen without board in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms on second floor to let, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, and gas.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to couples or single gentlemen; singly or en suite; house and location first-class; references.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

NO. 161 WEST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECond floor, with bath-room, two large front rooms, one reception-room; every convenience; liberal table; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 53 7TH AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 14TH st.—A handsome parlor and one or two bed-rooms on second floor to let with board; family private; references exchanged.

TWO SUPERBLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let, with private table only; location 38th st., near 5th av. For full particulars and references, address J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.,
NEAR GRAND HOTEL.
To let, pleasant rooms, without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.
Four doors west of Broadway. An elegant suite of apartments to let, with private table. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, to rent, with board; terms, $25 per week. No. 156 West 14th st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDrooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen; all newly furnished; with board.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished, sunny room, third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

TWO MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with elegantly furnished rooms, and private table, on first and second floors, at 37 West 38th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, rooms for families and one large hall room for single person; call at 150 West 34th st.

5TH AV., NO. 566, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST. —Handsomely furnished room to rent with board. House and location first class. References.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A FINE LARGE FRONT room on second story to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.; FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished single room to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman. References required.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor, two large rooms. No. 50 West 46th st.; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

SUITES ON 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., to let with board, together with a few single rooms; references required. No. 67.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, separate or together; also hall rooms, with first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, with superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife with child, eighteen months old, and nurse; two rooms below 42d st.; one must be sunny. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 2,738.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, a pleasant room in a good location, with fire, gas, and hot and cold water; terms not to exceed $50 a month; reference given and required. Address X. X., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSItion in a private family, where instruction in the English branches would be considered equivalent for board. Address Teacher, No. 104 East 22d st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER require two nicely-furnished front rooms and good board; best references given and required. Address B. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANT HOME CAN BE FOUND FOR TWO little girls on very moderate terms. Address H. F., White Plains, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. ALBANI
*** FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED. ***
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, Fourteenth Subscription Night.
Third appearance of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
who will, for the first time in America, assume the rôle of GILDA in Verdi's grand opera,
RIGOLETTO,
with the following unsurpassed distribution of parts:
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........Gilda
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........Madeleina
Signor CARLO CARPI..........Duke of Mantua
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Rigoletto
Signor SCOLARA..........Sparafucile
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, in deference to general desire,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. ALBANI as AMINA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 31, Grand Popular Matinée.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.

In accordance with his original design of rendering the Italian Opera the most popular, as it is the most attractive, of all forms of amusement, the Director has determined to give a matinée performance at which there will be
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
On this occasion IL TROVATORE will be presented, Mlle. HEILBRON AS LEONORA.
Tickets to all parts of the house, $2, including privilege of RESERVING SEATS IN ADVANCE, at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 944 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, FOURTH GRAND CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at the Grand Opera House, when Gounod's
FAUST
will be presented with an admirable cast.
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Third Opera Night in Brooklyn.
In active preparation
VERDI'S GRAND MESSA DI REQUIEM.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
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IN NEW-YORK!
REOPENING OF THE VAST AMPHITHEATRE
REOPENING OF THE VAST AMPHITHEATRE
REOPENING OF THE VAST AMPHITHEATRE
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2!
SUCCEEDED BY DAILY EXHIBITIONS,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER!
NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER!
Contributions from the Old World!
ONE HUNDRED ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES!
ONE HUNDRED ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES!
All the Brilliant Races and
DAZZLING SPECTACULAR PAGEANTS!
DAZZLING SPECTACULAR PAGEANTS!
Daring Scenes of Equestrians, introducing
HUNDREDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
HUNDREDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
In Grand Arenic Contests!
MENAGERIE OF THE WORLD'S WONDERS!
MENAGERIE OF THE WORLD'S WONDERS!
MENAGERIE OF THE WORLD'S WONDERS!
The most varied and costly
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE AGE!
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE AGE!
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE AGE!
Museum, Menagerie, and Grand Hippodrome open
AFTERNOON AND EVENINGS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK AND
LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON of
MISS NEILSON.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET..........MISS NEILSON
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE..........MISS NEILSON
FRIDAY, MISS NEILSON'S BENEFIT.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, AT 1:30,
ONLY NEILSON MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY EVENING, MISS NEILSON FAREWELL.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
The reigning Queen of the London Stage, will make her debut in this country in
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874,
in Offenbach's Opera Bouffe—represented 300 nights in London by Miss Soldene and her company—
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

The novel entertainment known as English Opera Bouffe must not be regarded in the light of a mere imitation of the French, but rather as a clever adaptation which, without losing the lightsome grace and champagne sparkle of the original, fashions the dialogue and scintillating wit to the taste and humor of English-speaking audiences.
DROGAN..........MISS EMILY SOLDENE
Miss SOLDENE will be supported by her numerous and complete Opera Bouffe Company, as it appeared with her at the Philharmonic, Opera Comique, and Lyceum Theatres, London.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 8 A. M.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinée every Saturday at 2.
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The daily and weekly press of New-York have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.

MACCABE.—A HUMOROUS SENSATION.
In his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the Voice, Figure, and Face, with rapid changes of Picturesque Costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be secured at Steinway Hall.

GRAND OLIO. OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY. 100 ARTISTS.
Model Varieties of the World. 100 Artists every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts Five nights only. | Living Fountain. | Genevieve De Brabant. | Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Remmelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Benney, Ulm sisters, the Schettee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8. LUCILLE WESTERN IN EAST LYNNE.
AFTERNOON AT 2. LEFFINGWELL, SHELDON, AND SOPHIE MILES IN THE SIN PHANTOM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery. THE NEW HUMANITY DRAMA: KIDNAPPED; OR, THE STOLEN CHILD. TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE TROUPE. Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Ladies free Fridays.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES
AT
COOPER UNION,
Recommence MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

The hall of the Academy has been refitted, the ventilation improved, and a large addition from Paris made to the cabinets during the past year.

The lectures will be profusely illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, and the screen microscope and stereopticon.

The hall can be darkened at each lecture for the use of the screen.

MONDAYS—
LECTURES TO LADIES
on physiology, (commencing third year.) Dr. Ebell.
TUESDAYS—Natural History of Animals. Dr. Ebell.
WEDNESDAYS—Art History by Prof. William Henry Goodyear.
THURSDAYS—Geology and Physical Geography.
SATURDAY MATINEES at 11 A. M.—Natural History of Travel, with profuse illustrations of European scenes.
Each course seven lectures..........$3
Combined five courses..........12
Tickets for sale at hall of the Academy, No. 13 Cooper Union.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 193 LEXINGTON AV. Five stalls, (one box stall;) ample coach room and apartments for coachman, until May 1. Apply at No. 215 Water st., City.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE of FALL and WINTER STYLES, IMPORTED. The "NEW BOLT" [illegible]. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done INSTANTLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MOORCROFT;
Or, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
RINGING LAUGHTER in every scene!! ELECTRICAL APPLAUSE at every point!!
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
an extraordinary revival of the famous comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
with new scenery, new costumes, and a reproduction of the peculiar old Court Dance, called
THE SARABAND!

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat......$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat..........4 00
The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

GEORGE DAWSON.
First appearance of the GREAT ENGLISH TALKER,
who will discourse on
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, &c., &c.
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured. Saturday Matinee at 2. Moral—"Go Early."

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
Success of the FEMALE BATHERS assured.
KALIEDAGYNAL FEMALE MINSTRELS and the
GREAT CAN-CAN.
Next MATINEE, FRIDAY at 2:30 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHAS. G. HURLBUTT.—Lessons in Voice Culture, Elocution, and the Dramatic Art. Prof. Platt R. Spencer says: "I found Prof. Hurlbutt a superior teacher." Terms moderate. No. 4 St. Mark's place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proof filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts will sell at public auction the following described articles, that is to say, 3 inkstands, 4 window shades, 2 gas fixtures, 2 oil-cloths and rug, 1 check stamp, 2 weights, 1 ledger rest, 1 iron safe, (Wilder's patent,) 1 double high desk, 3 single low desks, 2 pigeon-hole cases, 6 office chairs, 2 high stools, 1 stove, 1 office railing, 10 letter boxes, and other articles, at No. 132 Water street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.
WILLIAM R. MOWE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
o20-law3w-W.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of October, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER B. WHITING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, trustee of the estate and effects of Francis B. O'Connor, a bankrupt, hereby gives notice that a final dividend will be declared among the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have proved their claims, on or about the 18th day of November, 1874. All creditors, or other interested parties, are requested to prove their claims before, or file their proved claims with, James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, at his office, No. 7 Beekman Street, New-York City, on or before that day.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, Trustee.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. o14-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Mariner A. Wilder and Victor A. Wilder, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM R. MOWE, Assignee.
o14-law3wW*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of October, 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM LYONS and [illegible] S. ABRAHAMS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. BERNARD [illegible], Assignee.
o28-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented
A Magnificent Revival
OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:
THE HUNCHBACK.
Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter..........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)..........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove..........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell..........Mr. E. SINCLAIR
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments
ALL NEW.
Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act. II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochedale's house.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.
Those who go to Booth's Theatre during the coming weeks will talk to those who come after them of the pleasures they had in seeing, in the glory of her advanced years, a woman who will always remain an honored tradition of the stage which she illuminated with the equal splendor of her genius and her virtue.—*New-York Tribune.*
Every night this week save Saturday, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, will be acted Shakespeare's sublime tragedy
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth..........MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Macbeth..........MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Matthew Locke's original music will be interpreted by excellent soloists and a grand operatic chorus.
GUY MANNERING will be presented on SATURDAY EVENING, with MISS CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.
*** Seats to be had in advance. Nov. 9, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINCLE.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF
Closes his performances at Booth's Theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and is prepared to make engagements after that date, for
READINGS from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.
Address No. 106 West 42d st.

NO. 294 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Prof. O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon. | PARIS BY NIGHT. MIDNIGHT STORM. PROMENADE CONCERTS. LAUGHABLE SKETCHES. NEW ATTRACTIONS. | Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. BILLY EDWARDS, MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERS,
THE CHAMPION LIGHT WEIGHTS.
HOMER LANE, MR. McMAHON,
THE CHAMPION WRESTLERS OF AMERICA.
JUST IN TIME; Or, LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
RAYMOND AND AGNES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, OCT. 30, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros.', No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square; by applying to the Secretary, at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

FAIR.
IN AID OF MISS BRITTAN'S WORK IN INDIA.
To be held in REPUBLICAN HALL, 33d st., near Broadway, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November.
Those interested in the Mission are invited to send contributions in money, fancy articles, refreshments, &c., to either of the following ladies:
Mrs. WM. R. DODGE, No. 225 Madison av.
Mrs. J. E. JOHNSON, No. 159 West 11th st.
Mrs. D. J. ELY, No. 32 West 37th st.
Mrs. ROBT. SEWELL, No. 38 West 45th st.
Mrs. Dr. ROGERS, No. 42 West 27th st.
Mrs. S. C. SOUTHMAYD, No. 146 West 13th st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.
TWO GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
A HACK RACE FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
A SELLING RACE, and
A HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 58 Irving place.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.
Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874........$671,641
Annual Income........$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force....$57,791,483
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Pres.
R. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HON. HENRY A. HOWLAND NOMINATED FOR ALDERMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTION OF THE SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT —LETTER FROM JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District, met last night at No. 457 Fourth avenue, to nominate an Alderman in place of Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, who had declined. Hon. Robert G. Cornell called the convention to order, and John Pullman, the Secretary, called the roll. It was then indicated that a delegation from the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform desired to be heard on the subject of nominations. Thomas McDowell appeared, and for this committee stated that he had been instructed by the council to ask the convention to consider the name of Alderman Faulkner and Mr. Henry Wilson, as those of gentlemen deemed suitable candidates by the council. Mr. Cornell replied that he was always glad to hear from any body of citizens on such a subject, and he would state to the committee that if the convention did not see fit to nominate either of the foregoing gentlemen it certainly would name one for whom no man need be ashamed to vote. The Secretary then read the following letter:

New-York, Oct. 26, 1874.

Robert G. Cornell, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I am this evening in the receipt of your kind note, indicating to me that the Republican Aldermanic Convention had placed my name in nomination for the office of Alderman for the Seventh District.

I regret to say that my business engagements will prevent my acceptance, and you are therefore desired to say so to your committee, and at the same time to convey to them my profound consideration for the intended honor.

With the best wishes for your success in the coming contest, believe me,

Very truly, J. S. SCHULTZ.

Hon. Thomas Acton then nominated Judge Henry A. Howland for Alderman, and Mr. Patterson, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, nominated Hon. George Hetterick. The convention declared for the Judge by a vote of 27 to 8, which, on motion, was afterward made unanimous. The officers of the convention were then appointed a committee to wait on the nominee and apprise him of its action. The convention then adjourned.

Judge Henry A. Howland, the nominee for Alderman for the Seventh Senatorial District, is a highly-esteemed and well-known citizen. He is a lawyer of standing in this City, and a member of the firm of Howland & Sherwood. He was born in New-England, and graduated at Harvard in the same class as Ex-Speaker Husted and Gen. S. L. Woodford. During his life in New-York he has earned the respect of a large circle of professional friends. About a year and a half ago he was appointed by Gov. Dix to fill a vacancy on the New-York Marine Court Bench, and was afterward nominated by Mayor Havemeyer for Police Commissioner. His name was withdrawn, however, and that of Commissioner Disbecker substituted. Judge Howland is extremely popular in his district, and will, in all probability, run ahead of his ticket.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The *Evening Post* says: Mr. John D. Lawson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, has special claims to support on the ground of his consistent record, during the last session, upon all measures tending to restore a sound currency. After a pretty thorough examination of the debates and journals, we can attest that he never missed an important vote, on any such measure, and that his votes were always on the right side. We printed, in the course of the session, a letter written by Mr. Lawson to Mr. Thomas L. Thornell, of this City, from which we now reproduce the following extract for the information of his constituents:

"The best policy, in my judgment, and the only one by which the country can be lifted out of its anomalous financial condition, will be found in legislation based upon the practicable idea of resumption, and I believe that the matured opinion of the country is decidedly in favor of that course, and opposed to any further issues of paper money so long as coin payments are suspended. I will not here enter upon the discussion of how resumption can be made possible, further than to suggest, as a necessity to secure it, the reduction of the Government issues and the ultimate abrogation of their legal-tender quality. Our want is not to issue more currency, but to give it stability, and so long as it is irredeemable and subject to the possibility of increase by Congress this essential will be wanting. Hence I would end all connection of the Government with furnishing paper currency as soon as it can be done."

MAYOR HAVEMEYER DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

Mayor Havemeyer has declined to accept a renomination from the People's Party in the following communication which was sent to Mr. Samuel C. Sloan, one of the officers of that organization, yesterday:

Executive Department, City Hall,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1874.

Sir: I have received at the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of the Convention of the People's Party, representing all the Assembly Districts of the City and County of New-York, a communication tendering me the nomination as its candidate for the Mayoralty of this City at the ensuing election.

The flattering manner in which you have referred to my administration of the duties of that office for the past two years, I thankfully appreciate, knowing that if in some particulars I have disappointed the expectations of any person whose good opinion is entitled to respect, the people at large have suffered no harm at my hands. There are now three candidates in the field for that office; the objective point should be the defeat of Wickham and Hayes, alias Kelly and Morrissey.

To accomplish this desirable object there should be concentration and not dilution. The time intervening before the election is too short to allow any change of the present programme, and as the great mass of the people whose interests are deeply involved in the result of the canvass have apparently accepted and are satisfied with the present situation, they must be supposed willing to abide the issue of the canvass, whatever it may be.

It would have been a very difficult matter for me to have accepted the nomination for Mayor of this City, if it had been proffered by all the parties opposed to Tammany Hall; but as I am happily relieved from any concern on that account, it would be unwise for me to participate in any movement calculated to weaken the organizations now in the field, and thus lessen their chances of success against the common enemy.

I would, therefore, beg you to support those tickets opposed to Tammany Hall which commend themselves to your judgment as having the best chances of success, and not waste your strength upon any futile effort to divert the canvass from the object which every good citizen, irrespective of party, should expect by his vote to accomplish.

Again, thanking you for your kind consideration, I must beg leave, most respectfully, to decline your nomination.

I am very truly yours,
W. H. HAVEMEYER.

Samuel C. Sloan, Esq., Chairman Committee on Nominations, People's Party.

GRAND RALLY IN THE ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The merchants and business men of New-York will assemble this evening to attest their interest in securing a satisfactory representation in the Forty-fourth Congress. The meeting is to be held at Central Park Garden, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and will be presided over by Hon. Joseph H. Choate. Speeches will be made by Judge Emott, Jackson S. Schultz, Judge Howland, Mr. Darling, and Hon. Isaac H. Bailey. Seats are to be reserved for the ladies, and with fine music and good speeches the occasion promises to be one of instruction and enjoyment.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A convention of delegates from the Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District met, on Monday evening last, at Sanger Hall, No. 1,574 Third avenue, to nominate a candidate for the Assembly. Hon. Edward Seymour presided. Upon motion of Mr. Clarence Heidelburg, Granville P. Hawes received a unanimous vote, and was declared the candidate of the convention. The latter body was adjourned to meet again at the same place on Wednesday evening.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The following Democratic nominations for Aldermen were made last night in Brooklyn:

Ward.		Ward.	
2.	William Dyer.	14.	No nomination.
4.	Dr. Black.	16.	Herman L. Guck.
6.	James Heady.	18.	A. Suydan.
8.	McIntire, renominated.	20.	Adjourned.
10.	John T. Moran.	22.	Charles E. Vaughan.
12.	Daniel O'Reilly.	24.	No nomination.

A LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK.

The following letter to the electors of this City explains itself:

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

The opposition to Tammany Hall has now taken such a form that those who resist the assault of the common enemy on the State Government are, with or without their knowledge, putting in peril the City Government; while, on the other hand, those who labor to protect the City against Tammany are its avowed adherents in regard to the State ticket. It seems as if we were only unanimous in our determination that Tammany must return to power, either in the State or in the City, while by concert of action our common enemy could be beaten, and an overwhelming victory gained in City and State.

This statement of the case is in strict accordance with facts. If the Democratic ticket is successful, Morrissey and Kelly will have conquered not only Manhattan Island, but the Empire State; if the Republicans, for the sake of perhaps electing a United States Senator, maintain their present attitude to the last, the result, if not the object of their course, will be, however, to give New-York to Kelly and Morrissey; and if the views of the party who have nominated Mr. Ottendorfer prevail, Tammany will transfer its head-quarters from the City Hall to the Capitol.

How shall we escape from this dilemma? The means are simple enough. In Albany the Tammany Ring can be beaten by Dix; in New-York by Ottendorfer. No unbiased mind will believe that Mr. Tilden, as Governor, will be able to resist effectually the pressure and influence of his own adherents in possession of the City Government; and no man of sense among Republicans supposes that Mr. Wales can carry New-York without the aid of thirty thousand independent voters, Democrats and Republicans. The argument which meets us is this: That since the mountain cannot come to Mohammed, Mohammed should come to the mountain; Ottendorfer therefore should submit to the choice of the Republican Party; that Republicans must stand by their own colors, in the hope of possibly coercing the Independent Democrats to their support. To this argument we answer as follows:

1. Without the Democratic bolters a victory of the Republicans would have been from the beginning wholly out of the question, and the action of the independent voters, in refusing to be led by Tammany, deserves, therefore, a public and substantial acknowledgment and indorsement.

2. The nomination of Mr. Wales was made after many futile efforts to find a candidate, and only after Mr. Ottendorfer had been put into the field by a large mass-meeting of his fellow-citizens, the nomination of Mr. Wales was decided upon. If priority in time gives preference in equity, Mr. Ottendorfer should not be expected to retire before his competitor, whatever the private qualifications of the latter may be.

3. The indefatigable efforts of Mr. Ottendorfer in the Board of Aldermen, the force of character he has shown in his position, and the persistency and success with which he has resisted extravagance and peculations, afford a guaranty for the spirit in which he will, if elected, administer the chief municipal office—a guaranty such as Mr. Wales has never had the opportunity to give.

4. Mr. Ottendorfer has pronounced himself unconditionally and without reservation for the amendments to the Constitution, and will not only use every effort to bring his followers to their support, but will apply them strictly, fully, and completely, whenever he shall have occasion of doing so, in the administration of City affairs.

Tammany, at the dictate of its leaders, and without the interference or protest of its Gubernatorial candidate, has ordered but three articles of the eleven to be printed, so that there is great danger of at least eight of them being lost for want of tickets at the polls.

5. The votes of the Republicans and of all independent citizens admit of being concentrated on a municipal ticket, which yet leaves perfect liberty of action relative to the State offices and the Aldermen at Large, while the candidate for the office of Register is common to both.

In taking this position relative to the present contest, we but reaffirm our devotion to the original principles of liberty and progress which brought the Republican party into existence. But that party needs reorganization, to frustrate, with the assistance of other elements of reform, the triumph of reactionary tendencies—to vindicate the power of public opinion and the political freedom of action of the people against the pernicious influence of an army of officials, whose position depends for the greater part on mere personal favor and partisan services; to place the financial state of the country on a more solid basis; to sustain the principle of self-government in the Southern States, and to protect the inhabitants of the South against the evils and horrors resulting from the despotic rule of one class or race over the other.

F. SIGEL.
CHARLES GOEPP.

NOTES.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred a resolution was passed, indorsing the entire local Republican ticket.

Hon. Bernard Biglin, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, has received the indorsement of every Anti-Tammany Democratic and working man's organization in his district.

At a meeting of the German Reform Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, held at Appel's Germania Hall, on Monday evening, the 26th inst., the nomination of Hon. Knox McAfee, for the Assembly, was indorsed by a unanimous vote.

The Sixth Senatorial District Liberal Republican Aldermanic Convention last evening nominated Arthur J. McQuade for Alderman in place of Fred. Gugel, declined. Mr. Joseph P. Strack, who is the other candidate, was nominated on Saturday night.

The Liberal Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District met last evening at No. 89 Hester street, with Mr. E. B. MacIntosh as Chairman, and indorsed the nomination of Mr. John Theiss, the Independent Democratic candidate for member of Assembly.

About 200 Republicans assembled last evening, in Jersey City, to listen to a debate between two colored speakers and Hon. William Walter Phelps upon the Civil Rights bill. The colored speakers took Mr. Phelps to task for having voted against the Civil Rights bill, and he defended himself.

At a regular meeting of the Industrial Political Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, held at No. 685 Second avenue, last evening, it was unanimously resolved to indorse the nomination of Hon. Bernard Biglin for Assembly. James Flanagan presided, and Charles McGuire acted as Secretary.

The Tenth Congressional District Republican Convention discharged the committee appointed by it to find a candidate, and appointed another last night, with power to act for the convention. It is composed of Messrs. Cregan, Kirby, Jackson, Rogers, Taintor, and J. M. Cox. No nomination has yet been made.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Dix and Robinson German Campaign Club will hold a meeting at their head-quarters, No. 1,400 Third avenue, on Friday evening next, at which prominent German speakers will deliver addresses. The Germans in this district are thoroughly aroused, and will vote solid for the Republican ticket.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and Col. A. C. Davis addressed a large meeting of National Democrats at Hibernia Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Judge Morris announced his intention of supporting Peter Ostrander, the regular Republican nominee for Congress from the Third District.

Mr. Charles E. Abbott was, last evening, nominated as the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Fourth District. Mr. Abbott is in the real estate business, and is very popular with the solid men of the district. His nomination will tend to make the contest in this district more exciting. There is little doubt that he will poll a large vote.

A meeting of the veterans of the Twelfth Assembly District was held at No. 286 East Fourth street, for the purpose of indorsing a candidate for the Assembly. Great unanimity prevailed, and it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that the meeting indorse the nomination of Hon. Joseph Archibald. In the course of the evening Mr. Archibald was introduced, and expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. After remarks from several other speakers the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

The Seventh Congressional District Liberal Republican Convention held an adjourned meeting last evening, at the corner of Second avenue and Eighth street, Mr. Julius Harberger in the chair. The declination of John Cochrane, who was nominated on Saturday, was announced, and on motion the nomination of Charles S. Spencer was indorsed. Col. Spencer was introduced by Mr. J. J. Schlaefer, and made a speech accepting the nomination.

TRIAL OF EX-COLLECTOR BADEAU, OF BROOKLYN.

The trial of Isaac Badeau, Ex-Collector of Taxes of Brooklyn, for embezzlement, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Neilson, in the City Court, Ex-Judge Van Cott appearing for the prosecution. Badeau's counsel consisted of ex-rebel Fellows, D. P. Barnard, J. U. Shorter, and Abel Crooke. The examination of Mr. Seaman, the accountant, was continued, and the tax-rolls of several wards were produced. Numerous discrepancies were shown between the entries upon the cash "ticker," cash arrears, and the bills. Mr. Van Cott called for the books with the receipts of the City Treasurer, County Treasurer, and the banks of city deposit, and the checks by which the payments were made. Also, the pass-books and check-books of the Collector, during the time embraced in the indictment.

Mr. Barnard objected to the production of those documents. He maintained that the prosecution should get secondary evidence.

Mr. Van Cott insisted that the books were public, and not the private property of the Collector, and the prosecution need them to prove their case. It would be a wrong done to the administration of justice to allow these books to be held back when they were needed for direct evidence.

Mr. Barnard said they knew where they could get all the information that was necessary, without having these books.

The ledgers of the City Bank were then sent for to show the fraudulent deposits, which were explained by the officers of the bank on the witness stand.

On the cross-examination of the accountant, Mr. Seaman, the defense discovered that he had made errors in his footings, in one instance of $10,000; in another of $3,000. The trial will be resumed to-day.

A LOVER'S DESPERATE SUICIDE.

Julius Geutzsch, a German youth living on Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide on Monday night under peculiar circumstances. Love for a woman already married impelled him to the commission of the rash act. Two years ago a handsome daughter of a liquor-dealer named Rubger, doing business in old South Bergen, left home clandestinely and ran away with a young man named Fisher. They were absent until recently, when the woman returned home without Fisher. He followed soon after, but she refused to have anything to do with him. Before she went away she had formed the acquaintance of young Geutzsch, and a warm attachment sprang up between them. When she ran away with Fisher he became very dispirited, and as soon as she returned to her home, he improved the opportunity to visit her. Monday night he was in her company, when Fisher, who is reputed to be her husband, stepped up. He offered violence to Geutzsch, and finally threatened to shoot him if he ever visited the woman again. Geutzsch ran away, and upon reaching home brooded over the trouble. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he went out, and repairing to West Bergen, jumped into the waters of the Morris Canal near the lock. His body was recovered yesterday morning and taken to Spear's Morgue, on Communipaw avenue. While the body was being taken from the canal to the morgue, it was borne past the house of the young woman. When she was informed of the occurrence, she went into hysterics, and it is feared that the trouble will permanently affect her mind. The County Physician, Stout, who was notified, has given a permit for burial.

TROTTING.

THIRD FALL MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

The third Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Association was inaugurated yesterday, with fine weather and the track in splendid order. Two good races were on the card, with large fields of horses, and excellent sport was the result. The first race was the three-minute purse, which had twenty-one entries, out of which nine started. They were New Dorp, T. J. Stevens, Effie Dean, Cheston, Hampton, Compeer, Falmouth Boy, Catskill Girl, and Arthur. Arthur was the favorite and sold for $50, Falmouth Boy $39, Catskill Girl $30, and the field $16. The knowing ones were badly bitten, as Catskill Girl showed considerable speed, and won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Long Island, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—First day of third Fall meeting; purse $500 for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

M. F. Smith's blk. m. Catskill Girl	1	1	1
H. Woodruff's b. g. Falmouth Boy	4	2	2
D. B. Goff's b. g. New Dorp	2	9	9
R. Strauss' s. g. T. J. Stevens	7	3	3
John Murphy's br. g. Cheston	3	4	4
F. J. Nodine's b. g. Hampton	5	6	6
J. Moore's b. m. Effie Dean	6	5	7
J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer	8	8	5
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	9	7	8

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	40¼	1:18½	2:35½
Second Heat	37½	1:14	2:29½
Third Heat	38½	1:14¾	2:28½

THE 2:33 PURSE.

The second race was for a purse of $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:33, in which there were twelve entries, and ten of them answered the summons of the judges. These were Lady Woods, Black Crook, Ella Madden, Cora F., Lady Sayres, Royal George, Carrie, Lady Annie, Lady Morrison, and Adelaide. In the pools Carrie was the favorite, and brought $40, Royal George $39, Adelaide $18, and the field, $13. The first heat was won in good style by Royal George, and he became the favorite against the field. The second heat, however, was won by Carrie, M. Roden taking her in charge in place of Ben Wilson, who drove her in the first heat. She then went on and won the other two heats easily, Royal George getting the second money, and Lady Sayres the third.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse, $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:33; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $250 to second and $100 to third horse.

B. Wilson's br. m. Carrie	2	1	1	1
T. Woodruff's gr. g. Royal George	1	3	2	8
M. Feely's b. m. Lady Sayres	10	5	3	2
M. H. Whipple's b. m. Adelaide	7	2	6	6
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden	3	7	4	3
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Lady Morrison	9	8	7	4
J. Murphy's gr. m. Cora F.	5	4	5	7
G. Walker's b. m. Lady Annie	6	6	8	5
D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods	8	10	9	dr.
A. A. Einstein's blk. g. Black Crook	4	9	dr.	
H. Casey's br. m. Lady Angie	dr.			
J. Odikirk's s. g. Washington Irving	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:14	2:30½
Second heat	38½	1:15	2:30¼
Third heat	38	1:14¼	2:29¾
Fourth heat	37	1:13	2:29¾

RHINEBECK PARK RACES.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Fall meeting of the Rhinebeck Park Association opened to-day. The first race was for three-minute horses; purse $800; and was won by H. D. Walton, in three straight heats:

SUMMARY.

H. D. Walton	1	1	1
Utica	2	2	2
Lady Patchen	4	3	3
Patchen	3	4	4
Lucy	5	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-fourths.	Mile.
First heat	42½	1:23½	2:06¼	2:46
Second heat	38¾	1:23	2:08	2:45½
Third heat	42¾	1:23½	2:06½	2:46

The second race was for 2:35 horses for a purse of $800.

SUMMARY.

Messenger Boy	1	1	1
Banner	2	2	4
Mountaineer	4	6	2
Roadmaster	5	3	3
Lefever Jack	3	5	5
Commodore Bainbridge	7	4	6
Bay Ben	6	7	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-fourths.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:16½	1:56¾	2:35½
Second heat	39	1:16	1:55	2:32½
Third heat	39½	1:16½	1:56¾	2:36

THE WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE MEETING AT PLIMPTON BUILDING YESTERDAY—A PAPER BY MISS SARAH E. FULLER.

The Woman's Educational Society held a meeting at Plimpton building yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Catherine A. Soule, the President, in the chair. After some routine business, Miss Sarah E. Fuller read the following paper entitled, "To what extent should Parents make Confidants of their Children?" Much of our juvenile literature contains frequent reference to the beauty and amiability of the character of those children who help their parents, and sympathize with them in their various sorrows and trials. We have no desire to detract from the loveliness of the manifestation of filial love. Nor do we think it desirable that all knowledge of trial should be kept from children, even if it were possible to keep active and intelligent ones from a knowledge and of participation in family troubles. But it seems at this present era that a proper reserve before them is not attempted. It often occurs that they are made acquainted with the details of troubles upon which their immature minds are unable to form correct judgments, while it seems unjust to burden their tender hearts with the cares of their parents before they have the power to overcome them. It would be wisdom on the part of fathers and mothers to avoid discussing troubles before young children, or even youths and maidens. It may have been impossible to have prevented young Walworth from knowing the incidents and causes of the discord between his parents, but his sympathy with his distressed mother, in itself a beautiful and noble filial manifestation, so wrought upon his unschooled brain that he was impelled to attempt to defend her at the cost of crime. This is, of course, an extreme case. You will remember that it was stated in the evidence at his trial that he was accustomed to see the letters written by his father to his mother, opening them, even, before she did; and that the letter to her which prompted his journey to this city was not seen by her until after the terrible tragedy occurred. But there are many young hearts saddened by the skeleton which is said to exist in all families. It is, no doubt very sweet for parents to receive sympathy from their children. But it seems unjust to the latter to shadow their lives with the burdens of their parents. Their own childish troubles are great to them, even as their strength. A trial light and easily overcome by an adult is oppressive to a child. A happy childhood affords the best preparation for meeting the duties and trials of life. A freedom from care at that period promotes an elasticity of temperament that enables the grown person to endure and recover from even heavy troubles. Happiness ministers to the growth of soul more than sorrow, for although sorrow sometimes sanctifies, it is happiness that nourishes and gives strength to life. Therefore, parents, avoid giving your little ones unnecessary trouble. Christ said to Simon, "Lovest thou me?" and Simon answered, "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." Then Christ commanded, "Feed my lambs."

At the conclusion of the paper a discussion ensued as the advisability of either parent confiding their marital troubles to their children during their infancy. Mrs. Kent said she believed that children should be brought up self-reliant and self-supporting, in order to prepare them for any troubles that might befall them in after years. As to the case of young Walworth, the speaker thought that had he been taught to respect the private correspondence of his parents the unhappy tragedy might have been averted. After some further remarks to the same effect the meeting adjourned.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MARSHAL LEUTSCHER.

The adjourned examination of the charges preferred by Ludwick & Kapmire, of No. 138 Centre street, against Marshal Leutischer was continued yesterday before Mr. Benneville, the private Secretary of Mayor Havemeyer. The testimony taken was substantially the same as that recently published in The Times. Two of the working girls employed by the plaintiffs, namely, Lizzie Ortner and Lizzie Burke, deposed that the Marshal, and his assistants, acted in a disorderly manner, and that one of the latter, Richard C. Welsh, "flirted with the girls," and subsequently assaulted Mr. Kapmire. The hearing was then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The off platoons of the Police force were drilled yesterday at Tompkins square.

John Carroll, aged thirty-three, of No. 157 Elizabeth street, fell down stairs at his residence, yesterday morning, and fractured his right leg.

The steamer Adriatic, which received so much damage from the Parthia on Saturday last, has been thoroughly over-hauled, and will sail for Europe this morning.

The late Henry Kernot was buried on Tuesday afternoon from the Mission Chapel, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery. Rev. Arthur E. Kimber and Rev. Wm. B. Cooper conducted the services.

The Produce Exchange will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the pending constitutional amendments.

Charles Park, a drug clerk, employed at No. 63 Division street, was severely burned about the hands and face, yesterday morning, by the ignition of some alcohol which he was handling.

An interesting novelty in the shape of sixty-two apparatuses, containing 1,500 views from all parts of the world, taken upon glass by celebrated artists, is being exhibited at No. 294 Broadway.

The body of the man found drowned in the North River on Monday evening by some of the crew of the Roanoke, has been identified as that of Capt. David Woodside, of Bayonne, N. J.

Bastian Greis, of No. 220 William street, was given a narcotic drug on Monday evening by Dr. Edell, of No. 38 City Hall place. He died yesterday. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate the case.

James Ball, a homeless vagrant, was found sick at the corner of Oliver and Oak streets yesterday and removed to the Park Hospital, where he died.

The remains of John C. Miller, aged eighty, of No. 56 Jefferson street, were found last evening floating in the bay. They were brought ashore and sent to the Morgue.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Wise will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Association of the Congregation of Ahawath Chesed, corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, this evening, on "Israel's Influence upon the Development of the Religious Idea."

While Anthony Churchill, aged sixty-two, was sitting on the steps of the building No. 47 West Broadway, yesterday afternoon, he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died before reaching the station-house in Leonard street.

Annie Smith, of No. 133 Greene street, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a $50 bill from Frederick Cochran, of No. 128 East Eighteenth street, on the night of the 24th of October.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held at Castle Garden yesterday, bills to the amount of $11,732 35 and pay rolls to the amount of $8,693 98, were ordered for payment. Some other miscellaneous business was disposed of, after which the Board adjourned.

James Gilmartin, of No. 461 Eleventh avenue, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stabbing D. Nolan, of No. 507 West Twenty-eighth street, in the chest. Both parties are juveniles, and were fighting when the stabbing occurred. The wound is very slight.

The announcement of the death of the Earl of Charleville, which appeared in an evening paper yesterday, is incorrect. It is true that that gentleman is now lying dangerously ill at the residence of Mr. William Butler Duncan, at Castleton Heights, Staten Island. There are no immediate fears of his death.

The fifteen men who were a portion of the Police force of the town of Morrisania at the time of the annexation of that territory to New-York, were yesterday sworn in as members of the Police force of this City, in accordance with the terms of the compromise made between them and the Board of Police, and were assigned to duty in the Twelfth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts.

BROOKLYN.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded at the residence of Mrs. Denham, on Kosciusko street, last evening, but the fire which it kindled was put out before much damage had been done.

John Calloan was arrested yesterday morning for beating and kicking his wife so severely that she lies in a dangerous condition at her residence, No. 224 Richardson street.

A sneak-thief named John Sullivan was arrested, yesterday, for having robbed Michael's jewelry store, No. 121 Ewen street, of two gold and one silver watches and nine chains, all valued at $600. The property was found in the yard, where the thief had thrown it on being pursued.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen met last evening for the first time in three months. Alderman Bumsted presided. The numberless applications for licenses were referred to Aldermen Cable, Helms, and Meyer.

A son of Mr. John Irwin yesterday saw smoke issuing from his father's barn in the rear of No. 318 South Orange Avenue, Newark. Entering the barn to discover the occasion of it, he was knocked down with an ax-handle by an unknown man who made his escape. The flames were quickly extinguished.

Ah Sin, a Chinese laundryman, in Newark, recently borrowed $10 from Len Gun, a fellow-worker. Yesterday Gun demanded payment, and on discovering that Sin was unable to pay the money fired three shots at him. None of the balls took effect, however, but they riddled Sin's clothing considerably. Gun was arrested and is held for trial.

Margaret Clendaniel yesterday procured judgment for $1,000 in the Circuit Court, Jersey City, against the Bergen Horse Car Company for injuries sustained while riding on the road. In April, 1872, a tree fell against a pile of bricks while the car was passing York street, throwing the bricks through the car window. Mrs. Clendaniel was struck and had her collar-bone broken.

WILSON & GREIG'S FALL OPENING.

The lovely weather which has prevailed of late has been most propitious for the display of the rare toilet novelties for which this firm is noted. On the right of the main entrance to their store, corner of Broadway and Ninth street, is a glittering array of jet in all the leading designs of gimps, passementeries, fringes, collarettes, pockets and belts, ranging in price from nine cents up to $6 per yard. A peculiar trimming (exclusive with this house) is of black silk, about twelve inches wide, each edge having two rows of crimped rolls, that closely resemble the bordering of a widow's cap, a wide crinkled puff, two more crimped rolls, and a straight puff in the centre. This is called "*crinque*," and is used for dresses. On another counter is a select assortment of jetted and embroidered tabliers and jackets, polonaises, and sleeveless jackets in the finest drap d'ete, as well as camel's hair, in gray, butternut green, blue, olive, and brown, also embroideries in silk and wool. A specialty is a new style of street sacque, of fine black cloth, beaded, and traced with white thread on the cloth, so that the most unskilled can cut and make them up. One of the most attractive articles is the mattelasse, with mohair, silk, and satin finish; the satin finish is beautifully stamped, some of the figures representing the old-time brocades, while a number of the designs are still further enhanced by the introduction of finely-cut beads, 46,000 of them to the metre, or to each thirty-nine inches. This rich material is twenty-eight inches wide, and varies in price from $5 50 to $12 or $14 per yard. Kabyle cloth is another novelty for evening overdresses or burnois. It is of blue and white, plain white, and white with a gold thread, also black and white; one stripe is like spider's web, the other is a heavy brocade. Plain and plaid camel's hair is also shown, in all desirable colors, and at all prices.

The display of ladies' wrappers embraces a wide variety, from the finest cashmere to embroidered gray camel's hair, the latter being introduced as a specialty for the sick room or on shipboard. One robe of pale ashes of roses cashmere has bands of dark blue silk velvet, set perpendicularly on the skirt, from the waist to the bottom of the back, and from the shoulder down the front. Three short tabs form a yoke at the back, a cuff of the same is cut flaring at the band, and caught with a bow. The edges of the velvet are corded with blue satin, and the bands braided with silk cord. The bottom of the robe is finished with a band of velvet, scolloped on the upper edge, and corded with blue satin, the buttons being embroidered to match. In this department are also "robes de chambre" for boys of eight or twelve years of age, which must be seen by their mammas to be appreciated.

The department for ladies' outfits is in competent hands, and comprises a variety of goods from the finest linen and French percale to the soft-finished muslins of home manufacture. The infants' department is replete with all baby's requirements, from the dainty basket of white organdie, Italian lace, and blue ribbons, with its cunning pockets and cushions, to the fairy robe of lace inserting from neck to hem, with soft puffs finished with lace diamonds and dainty points at the bottom. A coat and cape of delicate blue cashmere, coat lined with flannel, cape with silk, and bands of blue satin stitched on both, is just the thing to match the little bonnet. Cloaks and capes of all degrees and qualities, for school and full dress for children of all ages, occupy a large space.

Among the minor attractions are some tastefully cut suits for little girls of eight, ten, and twelve years; one of ashes of roses cashmere, with plaitings of butternut green drap d'ete, is very stylish, as is also another of gray cashmere with blue trimmings. The designs for all these garments are the work of the employes of the firm. In the ladies' department up stairs there is a choice selection of costumes, sacques, cuirasses, jackets, and polonaises, while in the order department the dresses are of chaste and elegant appearance. The firm invite an inspection of their novelties, which they think cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

THE SCIENCE OF POCKET-PICKING.

Apropos of a recent pickpocket case at the Boulogne races a French newspaper gives some detailed information as to the modus operandi, in accordance with the very latest improvements of the light-fingered fraternity. Nothing apparently can be more systematic. They hunt in sets of four at races, and, on other occasions where there are crowds, and the labor is divided among a *tireur*, a *coqueur*, and two *nonneurs*. The first, who is the leader, makes for the most crowded quarters, and with the air of one who is extremely anxious to reach some one he sees, pushes through the crowd, followed by the *nonneurs*. His object is to discover en route who is likely to be worth robbing, and on discovering a victim makes a sign to the *nonneurs*. They presently push against the victim, gently hustle him, and otherwise distract his attention, and the *tireur* then "goes through him." The *coqueur*, meanwhile, is on the lookout, and so soon as the *tireur* has got the booty, it is passed from his hands to those of the *coqueur*. The *tireur's* part in the performance is the most dangerous. The *coqueur* requires no skill whatever, but his place is found very difficult to fill, inasmuch as notwithstanding the time-honored adage of "honor among thieves," *coqueurs* are almost invariably suspected of a tendency to help themselves before dividing up the plunder, an honest *coqueur* being regarded as a *rarissima avis*.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., F. H. G. Brotherton commenced his feat of walking 1,000 half miles in as many half hours, in this city. Twenty-one circuits around the ring constituted a half-mile, and the pedestrian completed each half-mile in sufficient time to allow him about twenty minutes' rest in each half-hour. At 3:35 o'clock this afternoon he ended the feat, being but five minutes behind time. Brotherton is sixty-two years of age.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,000; market unsettled, weak, and prices unchanged; common to good Native Steers quotable at $3 50 @$5; good to extra, $5@$6 50; through Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Stockers, $2 25@$3 25; shipments, 97. Hogs active; receipts, 12,000; market firm and a shade higher; packers and shippers buying at $5 35@$5 75 for common to medium; $5 90@$6 20 for good to choice; shipments, 3,500. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 500; market quiet; shipments, 400.

[Advertisement.]

"We all owe something to our country," and an important duty is to wear the Knox's hat—the best, the most picturesque, and the most universally popular obtainable. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Shoot the Demon Catarrh with Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pints $1. Banish Pain, Inflammation, Misery, with Pain Paint. Pints $1 50. Sold everywhere. Established seventeen years.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Have received from their Factory,
PLACE CONARIN, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,
a full line of their new Watches for ladies. The movements are of the same system as their standard Watch, the result of experience, care, and successive experiments; they are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold, and position; are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any before made for ladies' use, and guaranteed as timekeepers equal to the Standard Watch for gentlemen.

They are of all desirable sizes and styles of casing—some with ornamentation not before offered in this market.

Chains, Chatelaines, and Leontines, &c., to match

LACE CURTAINS
LESS THAN GOLD COST
OF IMPORTATION.
BANKRUPT STOCK FROM THE SALE OF MESSRS. PATON & CO.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $2 per pair to the finest imported.
GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS, from $5 per pair to the finest imported.
APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS, from $7 50 per pair to the finest imported.
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FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of ALL STYLES and COLORS, for Draperies and Lambrequins.
THE PATENT EXTENSION CORNICE; will fit any window.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

CARPETS.
MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, SUPER INGRAINS, and THREE-PLYS at greatly reduced prices.
OILCLOTHS and DRUGGETS, all widths.
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
one door below 13th st.

WINTER STYLES.

LANDAUS,
With and without Glass Fronts.
LANDAULETS,
Single and Pair Horse.
COACHES,
Glass and Leather Quarters.
BROUGHAMS
AND
COUPES,

In great variety of sizes, some of which have been specially designed for single horse. These Carriages are of our own build exclusively, and

UNEQUALED IN QUALITY,

Finished during the last few weeks for the best class of City trade, in dark shades of softest French Moroccos, and all Silk Satins.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5th av. and 14th st.
FACTORY, Broadway and 47th st.

The Leading Brand of the Times.

VINS DE CHAMPAGNE
GEORGE GOULET REIMS
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REIMS

J. RIFFLARD'S SONS, Sole Agents,
NO. 42 VESEY STREET, NEW-YORK.

CRANDALL & CO.,
NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Patent Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., all of our own manufacture, protected by our own patents, and retailed at manufacturer's prices. A large stock constantly on hand, at prices to suit the wholesale trade.

FINE SETS, $1 50 TO $50.
BEAUTIFUL COAL VASES, $3 50 TO $30.
First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHINA and GLASSWARE,
at very low prices at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORES

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. Fenno, 36 Nassau St., N.Y.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

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RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.

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BUSINESS SUITS
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SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.,
LACES,
Low Prices and Large Assortment.
VALENCIENNES CAPES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHITE AND COLORED CREPE LISSE FOR OVERDRESSES,
WHITE ILLUSION FOR BRIDAL VEILS AND FOR NECK SCARFS,
BRIDAL AND COLORED ARTIFICIAL FLOWER DRESS GARNITURES.

THE GENUINE
FRIEDRICHSHALL
BITTERWATER,

the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a corrector of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and may be taken habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron Von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe, and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this Water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by

BOUCHE, FILS & CO.,
No. 37 Beaver st., Sole Agents.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO NOS. 17 AND 19 WARREN ST.

JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.

[illegible] AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]	Western Union	79⅝	500	Union Pac.	33⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	do.	45⅝	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
	do.	45⅝	200	do.	36½
	do. ....b3.	45½	100	Tol. & Wab. ....b3.	36⅝
	do.	45½	300	do.	29¾
	do. ....s3.	45½	1400	do.	29¾
	do. ....b3.	45⅝	200	Rock Island	96⅞
	do.	45⅝	100	do.	96¾
	do. ....b3.	45¾	500	do.	96¾
	do.	45⅝	100	do.	96⅝
	do.	45⅝	100	do.	96¾
	Michigan Cen.	73½	200	O. & Miss. ....b3.	27⅞
	Lake Shore	79¾	300	do.	27⅞
	do. ....s3.	79⅝	200	do.	27⅞
	do.	79⅝	200	do. ....s3.	27⅞
	do.	79⅝	200	Han. & St. Jos. b3.	24
	do. ....b3.	79¾	100	do. ....b3.	24⅛
	do. ....s3.	79⅝	300	C., C. & I. C. ...b3.	9⅛
	do. ....b3.	79⅝	50	do.	9
	do.	79⅝	500	At. & Pac Pf.	12

TUESDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

Gold, Foreign Exchange and money are nominally unchanged in rates and have been very dull as to the amount of business transacted. The dealings at the Stock Exchange were of the same proportions as on yesterday, but prices are generally ⅛ to ½ per cent. lower. The market appears to be sagging through the apathy of the large operators, none of whom appear at present to be doing much business, but are rather "bearing" the market indirectly by leaving it in weak hands. As soon as prices reach what they consider a good purchasing level, they will doubtless begin to buy heavily, stimulating the market and the volume of transactions as well, until the realizing point is attained. Outside of this state of affairs the only other influence which could be construed as tending to the depression manifested, was the information from Washington that the Supreme Court had refused to advance the Wisconsin Railway cases on the calendar. This throws the whole matter over until next Spring, and the railways involved will have to submit to the onerous operations of the Potter law meantime. It was also announced in dispatches from Chicago that wheat and corn had experienced a further slight decline, though at the close of business there was an improving tendency, and rates were firmer. The Bank of England lost £64,000 bullion withdrawn on balance to-day. The London market for American Securities was irregular, but mainly firm. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on consols was 2½ ₩ cent.

In this market, money has ruled easy all day at [illegible] per cent. on Call, until the close, when rates were nominally 2½@3. Sterling Exchange was dull and lower at $4 84¼@$4 84½, the business rates for prime sixty-day bills, and $4 88 for demand; nominal rates, $4 85@$4 88½. At the close, Short Sight was duller, being quoted at $4 87½@$4 88; long bills unchanged to rates, but the business insignificant. Continentals were quiet and barely steady, at 94⅝@96 for Reichsmarks; 96⅜ for [illegible] prime Paris francs. Gold was without any interest whatever, the premium standing at 110 from opening to close of the market. The rates for borrowing were 1½ to 4 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 of 1 per cent per diem for the use of cash gold. Government Bonds were in the main firm on a moderate scale of transactions, New Fives, coupon, selling at 112⅝; registered, 111¼; 6s of 1881, coupon, 118½; registered, 117⅞; coupon '65, 117; do. new, 116⅜@116¼; Currency 6s, 117¾.

In the Stock Exchange dealings Pacific Mail was the feature of speculation, with Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Western Union next in order. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, Erie opened at an advance of ⅜ ₩ cent., and Pacific Mail and Western Union ⅛ ₩ cent.; St. Paul Common was ¼ ₩ cent. lower, and Lake Shore, North-West Common, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛ ₩ cent. The market advanced about ⅛ ₩ cent. up to the first board, Pacific Mail having made an exceptional improvement of ⅜ ₩ cent. to 45¼. At the first call the last named reacted to 45, and still later reached 45⅜. Rock Island fell off from 97¼ to 96⅜; North-west Common from 37 to 36⅜; Erie from 29⅞ to 29½; Lake Shore from 79⅞ to 79½; St. Paul Common from 32⅜ to 32¼; Preferred from 50½ to 50; Ohio and Mississippi from 28¼ to 28; Wabash from 30 to 29⅝; Union Pacific from 34 to 33⅝, and Western Union from 79¾ to 79⅝. Shortly before 1 o'clock there was a fractional recovery in some instances, but in the subsequent dealings the lowest quotations of the day were touched. Lake Shore fell off to 79½; Rock Island, 96⅜; St. Paul Common, 31⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 27½; Wabash, 29½; Union Pacific, 33½, and Western Union, 79⅝. At the close Pacific Mail rose to 45¾; Rock Island to 96⅞, and Ohio and Mississippi to 27⅞; the recovery in the remainder of the list was only ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. New-York Central sold at 100¾, except for one or two small lots, which went at 100½. North-western Preferred was quoted at 53½ to 54 early in the day, and afterward sold at 53. Hannibal and St. Joseph Common sold at 23⅞@24⅛, and C., C. and I. C. at 8⅞@9⅛. Investment shares were steady. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107½, New-Jersey Central at 104½@104⅝, Michigan Central at 73½, Panama at 113½, and Fort Wayne and Illinois Central each at 91½. The Railway Mortgages were without essential interest, the transactions being moderate in volume, and well distributed over the list at prices as last quoted. State Securities were firm, and in some instances strong, especially the Tennessee issues, Old 6s, ex coupon, advancing from 55 to 55⅝, while New ex coupon and New Series sold respectively at 55@55¼. Missouri Long 6s brought 94⅜@94⅝; Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph Issue, '87, 93; and South Carolina 6s, new non-fundable, 6. A lot of Brooklyn 7s, Park Loan, changed hands at 104.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $279,000 for November interest on the public debt, and $33,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $439,000. The Exports of Domestic Produce from this port for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $4,743,516, a decrease from last week's exports of $809,437. For the corresponding week of 1873 the Exports were $6,404,434, and of 1872, $5,366,824.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	113¼	113⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	117½	117½
American Gold	110	110
Bills on Lond'n, 60ds.	$4 83½@$4 84½	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅜	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜	96¾
Pacific Mail	44⅞	45⅝
St. Paul Common	32⅝	32⅛
St. Paul Preferred	50½	50
Western Union	79⅝	79⅝
Union Pacific	34	33⅝
Lake Shore	79⅞	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	30	29⅝
North-western Common	37	36⅝
North-western Preferred	54	53
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅜	107½
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104½
Panama	113½	113½
Erie	29½	29½
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	8⅞	9
Harlem	128½	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¾	100⅜	120
Harlem	129	129	100
Erie	29⅞	29½	4,400
Lake Shore	79⅞	79½	19,320
Wabash	30	29½	9,608
North-western	37	36⅜	9,189
North-western Preferred	53½	53	200
Rock Island	97¼	96⅜	8,400
Fort Wayne	91½	91½	56
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅜	31⅞	3,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	50½	50	800
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107½	500
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104¼	158
Michigan Central	73½	73½	100
Illinois Central	91½	91½	47
Union Pacific	34	33½	13,900
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅛	8⅞	1,295
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24⅛	23⅞	300
Ohio and Mississippi	28¼	27½	6,600
Boston, Hartford & Erie	⅝	⅝	200
Panama	113½	113½	400
Western Union	79¾	79⅝	11,850
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	16	16	100
Pacific Mail	45¾	44⅞	32,500
Morris and Essex	97⅞	97¾	200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12	12	500
American Express	61	61	125
United States Express	64	64	25
Iron Mountain	16	15¼	260
Total sales			125,263

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¼	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅛	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	92¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83	84

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$19,858,000
Gold balances	1,547,521
Currency balances	1,719,070

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$66,603,690
Currency balances	3,975,887
Gold exchanges	4,920,468
Gold balances	716,019

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

California 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	109
Connecticut 6s	103½	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76	107
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	22
Geo. 7s, new bds.	88	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	21½
Geo. 7s, endorsed	82	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ap. & Oct.	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	30
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. F'ding Act, '66	16
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. F'ding Act, '68	15
La. 6s, new bds.	21	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	12½
La. 6s, levee bds.	27	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	5
La. 8s, levee bds.	23	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	5
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	5
Michigan 6s, '83	103¼	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	16
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Tennessee 6s, old	58
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94⅞	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	55
Fund. bds. due in 1894	92½	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	58
L. bds. due '81-91 inc.	94⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	54¼
Asym. & Univ. due '92	92⅝	Tenn. 6s, new series	54¼
H. & St. J., due '76	97	Virginia 6s, old	34
H. & St. J., due '87	92½	Va. 6s, new bds. '66	34
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¾	Va. 6s, new bds. '67	34
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108½	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	52¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2d s.	41
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, deferred bs.	9⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110		
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	114		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	105	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100½	Buff. & S. L. 7s	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	21½	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	49	L. Shore Div. bds.	96½
Ches. & O. 6s, ex cp.	40	L. Shore C. C. 1st	101
Chi. & Alton 1st	110	L. Shore C. R. 1st	99
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	L. Shore C. C. 2d	92½
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	111	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	102¾
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	107¼	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	109
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	83	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	94
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	72	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	94⅛
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	71	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	75	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
M. & St. P. 2d	73	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	109½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	107
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97½	Har. 1st 7s, coup.	109½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85⅝	North Mo. 1st	80¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	94
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	81	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	75¼
Galena & Chic. Ext.	101½	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92½
Galena & Chi. 2d	101¼	West. Pac. bonds	81
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Union Pac. 1st bs.	88¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	86
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Union Pac. S. F.	73
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	106½	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	101
Morris & E. 1st	109	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
Morris & E. 2d	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	102¼
Morris & E. 7s of '71	97½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91
Erie 1st Extended	104½	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	69½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	20
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88½
Long Dock bonds	101	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Bell. & S. Ills. 1st 8s	91½
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	77½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
D. & Sioux C. 1st	97	Tol., P. & W., W. D. x	71½
D. & S. C. Second D.	96	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s	50
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80	Tol. & Wab. 2d	71
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45	T. & W. Con. Conv.	56
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	102¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	105½	Gt. West. 2d '93	71
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	96	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	64
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st	65
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	96		

And the following for City Banks Shares:

American Exchange	111½	Merchants'	119
Central National	100	Metropolitan	132
City	300	Nassau	106
Commerce	117	New-York	124
First National	200	North America	94½
Fourth National	96	Pacific	162
Fulton	145	Peoples'	140
Hanover	100	Shoe and Leather	154
Irving	130	St. Nicholas	106
Manhattan	150	State of New-York	110
Mechanics'	136		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	101¼	101½
Camden and Amboy	104⅜	104½
Pennsylvania	129	129¼
Reading	54¼	54½
Lehigh Valley	53¾	53⅞
Catawissa Preferred	60¾	60⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	42¾	43
Northern Central	14	14¼
Lehigh Navigation	30¾	31
Lehigh Gold Loan	98⅞	99

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 94 Broadway,

purchases, sells, and exchanges all issues of UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, SIXES OF 1881, and the new FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN at current market rates, free of commission.

Also, for sale at 75, District of Columbia 3-65 per 50-year bonds, GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES, and exempt from all taxation.

☞ PERSONS DESIRING TO SPECULATE IN "Stock Privileges," with moderate capital, should apply for financial explanatory statement of ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Leather, sides	46,293
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Resin, bbls.	4,710
Broom-corn, bales	93	Spirits Turp., bbls.	609
C. S. Meal, bags	200	Crude Turp., bbls.	135
Copper, bbls.	103	Tar, bbls.	40
Cotton, bales	8,376	Grease, pks.	125
Flour, bbls.	17,278	Stearine, pks.	5
Meal, bags	745	Tallow, pks.	79
Wheat, bushels	80,355	Beef, pks.	388
Corn, bushels	3,550	Cut-meats, pks.	196
Oats, bushels	86,658	Lard, tcs.	470
Malt, bushels	13,500	Lard, kegs	400
Barley, bushels	36,095	Oil-cake, pks.	1,044
Peas, bushels	2,800	Butter, pks.	4,140
Grass-seed, bags	406	Cheese, pks.	9,594
Dried Fruits, pks.	436	Spelter, pcs.	1,045
Eggs, bbls.	1,990	Rice, pks.	291
Beans, bbls.	317	Sugar, bbls.	487
Flax-seed, bags	945	Starch, pks.	500
Hemp, bales	20	Tea, pks.	147
Hops, bales	357	Tobacco, hhds.	508
Hides, No.	1,158	Tobacco, pks.	352
Hides, bdls.	708	Wool, bales	201
Lead, pig	541	Whisky, bbls.	939

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By ship Liverpool, for London—691 bbls. Resin, 23,192 bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Lampblack, 1,550 Oars, 38 cases Paper, 2,629 bbls. Flour, 13 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship Cicero, for London—32,391 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 149 bxs. Borax, 300 bags Seed, 274 bxs. Clocks, 100 bales Hair.

By the bark Cincezione, for Civita Vecchia—2,059 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Marchino, for Glasgow—30,640 bushels Corn.

By the bark L. Malcolm, for Cork—41,758 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hampton Court, for Exeter—1,774 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Florence Bailey, for Port Stanley—230 feet Lumber, 7 cases Ammunition, 133 lbs. Powder, 1 pkg. Diving Apparatus.

By the steam-ship England, for Liverpool—34 tcs. Beef, 2,331 bales Cotton, 375 sacks Oil-cake, 44 hhds. Tallow, 64,071 bushels Wheat, 1,139 Hides, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 964 pks. Butter, 188 bxs. Cheese, 997 bbls. Flour, 52 bbls. Pork, 6,009 bushels Peas, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark R. Mowe, for Port Spain—50 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 700 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bags Corn, 3,000 lbs. Cheese, 200 pails Lard, 300 bxs. Crackers, 150 bxs. Bread, 10 Horses, 54 Mules, 60 bales Hay, 300 bushels Oats.

By the brig R. B. Gove, for Havana—872 bales Hay.

COCOA—Has been in limited request, with Maracaibo at 26c.@28c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, and quoted strong in price; sales have been reported of 5,000 bags by the Jessie at Hampton Roads to go to Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Yamoyden at Baltimore, and 2,000 bags by the Lapwing at do. (a resale) on private terms, and 5,000 bags by the Louisa Orr at New-Orleans at 19½c., gold, for about fair to good. These sales reduce the stock in first hands at the outports to 19,075 bags, with none remaining in first hands here. Other kinds have been firm, and moderately inquired for; offerings lighter. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@[illegible]; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; [illegible] 18c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18½c.; and J[illegible] gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active [illegible] but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on [illegible] Ordinary. The business has been [illegible] port. The spinning inquiry has been [illegible] have been reported since our last [illegible] which 2,013 bales were placed on [illegible] cluding 1,380 bales to shippers and [illegible] ners. Of the sales 650 bales were [illegible] lowing are the quotations in New-York [illegible] old standard, and on Cotton, in store, [illegible] ty not more than half a grade [illegible] the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅝c.; [illegible] nary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, [illegible] Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; [illegible] dling, 15⅜c. ₩ lb. There has [illegible] trade reported for forward delivery, [illegible] quoted off ⅛c.@3-16c. ₩ lb., closing [illegible] been reported since our last of 28,600 [illegible] 4,500 bales were on last evening, and [illegible] day, with 700 bales more at the calls, [illegible] Low Middling, with October option [illegible] 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; November, 14 9-[illegible] December, 14¾c.@14 25-32c.; January, [illegible] February, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; March, [illegible] 15⅞c.; May, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c., and [illegible] ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were [illegible] from Savannah, 701 bales from Wilmington, [illegible] from Galveston, 479 bales from Port Royal, [illegible] from Fernandina, 1,601 bales from [illegible] bales from Newbern, 256 bales from [illegible] bale from Georgetown, and 794 bales per [illegible] receipts at the shipping ports to-day were [illegible] and thus far this week 76,423 bales, a[illegible] bales same time last week. The receipts [illegible] ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been [illegible] against 430,993 bales same time the [illegible] Consolidated (three days) exports to [illegible] 18,993 bales; to the Continent, 4,984 ba[illegible] New-York, 70,578 bales; consolidated [illegible] ports, 350,951 bales. The following q[illegible] based on Cotton according to the new cla[illegible]

New-York Quotations, based on American [illegible] Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	[illegible]
Low Middling	14⅛	14⅜	14[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	[illegible]
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been quoted firmer, on a fa[illegible] within the range of from 21c.@28c. for [illegible] fancy, with the main dealings in supplies [illegible] 23c. for fair to strictly choice.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inquired for [illegible] extent on the basis of $2 30 for full count [illegible]

FISH—There has been a good demand no[illegible] leading kinds, on a firm basis as to values. [illegible] erally very moderate. Dry Cod quoted at [illegible] $6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Ma[ckerel] $10 50@$16; No. 2 at $10@$11; No 3 at $[illegible] bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $5@$7 25; Smoked [illegible] at 35c.@45c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. [illegible] Dutch Herrings, $1 10@$1 15 ₩ keg.

FRUITS—There has been a moderately active [illegible] reported at about late quotations, in foreign d[illegible] sales comprising 4,500 boxes new crop Layer [illegible] $2 95@$3; 200 half-bxs. do. at $1 75; 500 [illegible] bxs. do. at 85c.; 2,100 bxs. old do. at $2 60; 3[illegible] new crop loose Muscatel do. at $3 50@$3 6[illegible] half-bxs. new Valencia do. at 9c.; 500 bbls. Cu[illegible] 6c.@6½c.; 300 bags Brazil-nuts, 200 bags [illegible] berts, 100 bbls. and 400 cases Figs, and 1[illegible] Grenoble Walnuts, on private terms; small [illegible] Citron at 32½c.@33½c.; 15 cases new crop [illegible] Prunes at 13c.; 40 cks. old do. at 10¼c.@[illegible] 400 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 14½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Fl[our have] been in very moderate request for shipment and [home] use at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., [illegible] liberal offerings of stock, closing heavily. The [illegible] in Superfine have been more extensive at the [illegible] quotations. The sales since our last have been [illegible] bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 10@[illegible] chiefly $3 35@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; [illegible] fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@[illegible] to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 90, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 25@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were 3,600 bbls. shipping stock at quotations, part City Mills product for the West Indies....Southern Flour has been in less demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 50 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 50@$8 25 for ordinary to choice Family Extras. Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of $4 10@$5 35 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active within the previous range of from $4 30@$4 90 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,600 bbls., including 700 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 90....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been moderately inquired for at $1 55@$1 95 ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal continues quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 75 ₩ bbl....Buck-wheat Flour has been selling in a jobbing way within the range of $3 35@$3 85 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Spring Wheat, at, however, a further reduction of about 2c. ₩ bushel, on free offerings of stock, holders evincing much eagerness to place supplies, particularly of the low grades. The demand has been mainly on export account, at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been quite freely sought after, chiefly by export buyers, and the better grades have been quoted firm, with the dealings mostly in Amber and good to prime Red Western, afloat. White Wheat has been in comparatively light stock, and the finer qualities have been held with rather more confidence, checking business. The inquiry from millers has been moderate for all descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 265,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 25 for new Amber Western, about fair to very choice, from cars and afloat; $1 22 for (21,000 bushels) prime Amber Michigan, to arrive within twelve days; $1 12@$1 20 for poor to very choice new Red Western, chiefly at $1 15@$1 19½ for about fair to choice samples; $1 16 in part for old Red Western, in store; $1 23@$1 37 for White Western, the latter for extra choice; $1 12@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 13 for Chicago, afloat, and $1 15@$1 18 for Milwaukee and Minnesota, car stock; $1 08@$1 16 for old No. 2 Spring, mainly at $1 15 for strictly prime Milwaukee, in store; $1 05@$1 06 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 05 for good average samples; $1@$1 03 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 02@$1 02½ for prime, in store and afloat; $1, (in part,) for new No. 3 Spring, afloat; 98c.@$1 18 for ungraded Spring; and $1 03, in part, for new No. 2 North-west Spring....Corn has been in fair demand for home use and shipment at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at 87½c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat, and 87c. for do. in store. Other kinds nominally as last quoted, including new Mixed Western, in car lots, within the range of 75c.@80c., without important dealings....Rye dull, quoted at 90c.@95c., from cars and afloat. Last sale of Canada at 95c., afloat. Another boat-load rumored sold without reliable particulars....Barley has been held above the views of buyers, checking business. Canada West last sold at $1 42, quoted at this rate now bid, and up to $1 45 asked. Sales, 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 20. Rumors were in circulation of orders having been sent abroad for a considerable amount of Danubian, but were not confirmed....Barley-malt dull and nominal to-day; last sales of Western at $1 32, cash and time, and Canada at $1 60....Oats have been in brisk request, mainly on trade account, at rather stronger prices, with sales reported since our last of 138,000 bushels, at 55c.@58c., for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 57½c.@58c. for Chicago, afloat, closing firmly at 58c. for prime, afloat; 56c.@60c. for inferior to choice White Western, mostly at 58½c.@59c. for very good average samples....Feed in moderate jobbing demand, within the range of $21@$32 ₩ ton....Hay and Straw essentially unaltered.

GUNNY BAGS A D BAGGING—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, a dull market, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 12¼c.@12½c., which latter shows a decline. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at quotations.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, as a rule, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8¾c., Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@3½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ₩ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales have been made of 300 bales Sisal Hemp at 5¼c., gold, and 1,800 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency.

HIDES—Have been quite moderately sought after at about late quotations, with sales reported of 1,875 dry Matamoras, 2,250 dry Galveston, 800 dry Southern, 230 Puerto Cabello, on private terms, and 1,000 city slaughter, at 11¼c.

METALS—A fair inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper, chiefly for prompt delivery, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 22⅛c.@22¼c., now generally held at 22½c., ₩ lb. Copper products have been moderately inquired for, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₩ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been in limited request, at easier figures for lots from yard; offerings increased somewhat through recent receipts of about 800 tons. Eglinton quoted at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness at $41@$42. Pig-iron has been quoted weak in price, on accumulating supplies of most kinds, in the absence of anything like an active general demand. Sales have been reported of 500 tons No. 1 Thomas, 200 tons No. 1 Extra Crane, and 150 tons No. 1 Extra Lehigh, on private terms. Wrought Scrap-iron has been inactive, and Iron Rails comparatively dull. We quote: American Pig, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c., gold. A sale of 1,000 tons Steel Rails was reported on private terms....Pig Lead has been in comparatively limited request within our range, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½, and American at $6 25@$6 35, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c. Sales reported of 50 tons Pig on private terms....The inquiry for Spelter has been moderate in a jobbing way, with holders showing more confidence in their views. We quote on the basis of 6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel has been rather quiet at about former rates....Regulus Antimony has been scarce, and in request on the basis of 11¾c.@12c., gold, ₩ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb....Pig-tin has been inactive at rather easier quotations; sales, 3 tons Straits at 21c. Straits quoted at 20¾c.@21c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Refined English, 21¼c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been very moderately sought after within the previous range; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $8 12½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been in some demand on the basis of 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The meagre off rings of foreign impede operations. Grocery goods are in some request for local jobbing purposes, and in part for Canada, on the basis of late quotations. Refining grades are out of stock and nominal in price. An invoice of 98 hhds. Trinidad, P. S., has been marketed on private terms—said to have been taken for trade purposes. The jobbing inquiry has been moderate at about previous quotations; equal to 145 hhds. Porto Rico and English Islands have been sold, in lots, within our range....Old crop New-Orleans is quiet and weak in price; small lots sold within the range. Of the new crop New-Orleans just received and mentioned in our last, 87 bbls. have been sold, in lots, at from 80c.@87c. ₩ gallon, the quality turning out quite satisfactorily. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test.; Grocery do. at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 60c.@72½c. Sugar Syrup has been in light supply and moderate demand within the range of 45c.@75c. Molasses Syrup has been actively sought after, partly for export, within the range of 40c.@50c., chiefly at from [illegible] ₩ gallon. Included in the purchases have [illegible] for Canada. Sugar-house Molasses has [illegible] request within the range of 35c. for [illegible] for bbls. Offerings very light.

[illegible]—Resin has been in rather more demand [illegible] firmer, with Strained closing at $2 35 [illegible] sales, 500 bbls. at $2 35....Tar [illegible] range of $2 50@$2 75....Pitch dull at [illegible]....Spirits Turpentine quoted lower, on [illegible] sales, 230 bbls. merchantable at [illegible] at 35½c. ₩ gallon.

[illegible] is in some demand at full rates. [illegible] dull but steady. Refined Whale [illegible] in lots on the basis of last quotations [illegible] is in limited demand at current [illegible] is dull and weak in price. Menhaden [illegible] held with confidence. [illegible] A rather better demand has been [illegible] Seed Oil, while Palm, Olive, and Cocoanut [illegible] comparatively quiet. We quote: [illegible] 85c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@[illegible] Bleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm, [illegible] Bleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; [illegible] $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@[illegible] strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. [illegible] Saponified do., 57½c.; Linseed-oil from [illegible] casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 10@[illegible] bbls.; Menhaden, 38c.@40c.; Crude [illegible] 44c.; Yellow do., 56c.@58c.; White [illegible] 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@[illegible] 85c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 15; [illegible] 13c. At New-Bedford, sales have [illegible] 200 bbls. Crude Sperm, and 251 bbls. [illegible] manufacturers, on private terms.

[illegible] has been in limited request on [illegible] 5¼c., in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls. at [illegible] has been quite dull here; early delivery [illegible] 11¾c. on sales of 2,500 bbls. At [illegible] bbls. sold since our last, at 11½c. [illegible] in cases, quiet at 17c. Naphtha, [illegible]

[illegible] Pork has been in moderately [illegible] delivery, opening rather easier, [illegible] Sales, 725 bbls. Western at [illegible] summer-cured Prime Mess quoted [illegible] Extra Prime at $17@$18, but dull. [illegible] sales were made of 250 bbls. [illegible] option, at $19 37½; quoted [illegible] asked, with November option [illegible] Dressed Hogs have been more freely [illegible] range of 7¾c.@8c. for City.... [illegible] less active, but quoted about [illegible] 500 fresh Shoulders at 8c.; [illegible] at 8½c.; small lots of Smoked [illegible] Pickled Hams at 10⅜c.@11c. [illegible] 13c., and 20,000 lbs. Pickled [illegible] been in less demand and [illegible] 50 bxs. City Long Clear at [illegible] and Short Clear, December [illegible] Clear, December and January [illegible] at 9⅜c. ₩ lb....Lard has [illegible] and held rather more confi[dence] [illegible] Steam for prompt delivery. [illegible] small lots of Western [illegible] 175 tcs. City do. at 13⅜c. [illegible] at 13c., and small lots of [illegible] and for forward delivery [illegible] tcs., November option, [illegible] the remainder of the year, at [illegible] six months, at 11 13-16c. [illegible] moderately sought after [illegible] Sales, 75 bbls. Packet [illegible] New at $12@$13 50 for Ex[illegible] Plain Mess, uninspected and [illegible] been in moderate demand [illegible] Mess, $22@$23 for India [illegible] ₩ tierce. Beef Hams [illegible] Summer-cured Western, [illegible] choice; sales, 60 bbls. [illegible] important alteration. [illegible] very dull, with prime new [illegible] 9c. as about the best bid; [illegible] Timothy quiet within the [illegible] has been more active [illegible] sales, 6,225 bags by the [illegible] the Talisman, at $2 30@[illegible]

[illegible] been quoted weaker, in [illegible] call for supplies, and [illegible] though the offerings [illegible] Sales have been made [illegible] 366 boxes, including 200 [illegible]

[illegible] bbls. Cuba [illegible] 8 11-16c. [illegible] Molasses [illegible] 8⅞c. [illegible] bxs. Centri[fugal] [illegible] Refining [illegible] been made [illegible] good do., 8[illegible] Grocery, 8[illegible] Centrifugal [illegible] 8¼c.; Molas[ses] [illegible] 8⅜c. ₩ lb. [illegible] mand, with [illegible] dered at 11½c. [illegible] and Yellow [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible] 270,000 lbs. [illegible] stronger....[illegible] lbs. City at 1[illegible]

TEAS—Have [illegible] vious range; [illegible] terms.

TOBACCO—[illegible] quiry has been [illegible] offering suppl[ies] [illegible] tracting rather [illegible] have been rep[orted] [illegible] tucky Leaf at [illegible] Seed Leaf at [illegible] 11½c.; 80 cases [illegible] 1873 Ohio at [illegible] at 9c.; 39 cases [illegible] growths at 7c. [illegible] $1 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Lo[wer] [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible]

WOOL—The [illegible] though without [illegible] demand from [illegible] and that on tra[illegible] desirable grades [illegible] the market for [illegible] to manufacturers [illegible] last of equal to [illegible] at 52½c.@60c. [illegible] lbs. Unwashed [illegible] at 54c.@57c.; 54[illegible] at 33c.@52½c.; 3[illegible] 38,500 lbs. Combi[ng] [illegible] lbs. Black and Bl[illegible] Nevada at 34½c. [illegible] bales and 26,500 [illegible] 120 bales and 16,0[illegible] 62,500 lbs. Texas [illegible] part at 20c.; 30 ba[les] [illegible] at about 35c.; 273 [illegible] washed, and 30c. [illegible] at 50c.@52½c., and [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Bert[h] [illegible] with less firmness [illegible] which has been tak[en] [illegible] at lower figures. [illegible] Cotton, Grain, and [illegible] ment has been very [illegible] important alteratio[n] [illegible] Grain, Petroleum, a[nd] [illegible] very decided chara[cter] [illegible] ments reported [illegible] sail, equal to 3,20[illegible] ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels [illegible] steam, 16,000 bushel[s] [illegible] 50 tcs. Beef, and 6,0[illegible] bxs. Bacon, chiefly at [illegible] 30s. ₩ ton; also, two [illegible] placed on the berth, h[illegible] ish ship, 935 tons, wi[th] [illegible] lbs., with option of Hav[re] [illegible] Wheat, reported from [illegible] last quoted at about 6[illegible] bushels Grain, at 6d. [illegible] vate terms, and by ste[am] [illegible] 16,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] 7d. ₩ bushel; 850 bxs. [illegible] nearly all at 30s.; 150 t[illegible] ton, and 200 bales [illegible] ....For Glasgow, [illegible] els Wheat, at [illegible] bbls. Apples, at 4s. [illegible] 30s. ₩ ton....For Brist[ol] [illegible] 2s. 1½d. ₩ bbl., with op[tion] [illegible] Kingdom, direct, a Germ[an] [illegible] about 2,750 bbls. Petrol[eum] [illegible] For Cork and orders, a B[illegible] with about 2,500 quarte[rs] [illegible] ....For Hamburg, by ste[am] [illegible] lbs., and 1,000 tcs. Lar[d] [illegible] For Gibraltar, by sail, 50[illegible] Petroleum, on private [illegible] West India and Coasting [illegible] inquiry for tonnage havin[g] [illegible] nally unaltered.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Flour dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. Wheat dull and lower: No. 1 Spring, 87c.; No. 2 do., 81⅝c., cash or October; 81⅝c., November; 82⅝c., December; No. 3 do., 77c.@78c.; Rejected, 74c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c., spot or October; 64⅞c., November; [illegible] all the year; New Shelled, 57c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 46½c., spot; 43⅝c., November; [illegible] Rye in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 80½c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 15½, [illegible] November; No. 3 do., 95c.@$1. Pork steady, $16 50, all the year; $17, February; $19 25, spot. Lard quiet and weak at 12¼c.@12½c., cash; [illegible] the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c. Freights active and higher; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 7½c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 81⅞c., [illegible] ber; 64⅛c., November; Corn, 67c., October; 63[illegible] all the year. Oats, 46¼c., October. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] 6,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales, 2,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 09@$1 12; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Extra do., [illegible] sales 1,600 bushels at 89c.@90c. for [illegible] Barley with upward tendency; [illegible] 000 bushels Canada at $1 36@[illegible] at $1 38. Corn-meal lower; [illegible] bolted, $37 ₩ ton. Mill-feed [illegible] $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, [illegible] Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, [illegible] ley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5[illegible] $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 [illegible] ceipts—Wheat, 21,300 bushels; [illegible] Barley, 64,300 bushels; Peas, [illegible] 979,000 feet. Canal Shipments—[illegible] els; Rye, 8,400 bushels; Lumber, [illegible] amount of Grain on the Canal from [illegible] for tide-water yesterday noon, as [illegible] tained, was—Wheat, 1,724,000 bushels; [illegible] bushels; Oats, 478,000 bushels; [illegible] els; Rye, 14,600 bushels. Comp[ared with the] amount afloat last year, there is [a deficiency of 1,014,]000 bushels of Grain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Wool firm, and in improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, [illegible] 55c.@57c.; coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, [illegible] 53c.@55c.; coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, [illegible] @65c.; Combing, unwashed, [illegible] Combing, 62c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, [illegible] and medium do., 40c.@42c.; [illegible] 60c.; Colorado washed, 28c.@35c.; [illegible] Pulled, 42c.@45c.; No. 1 [illegible] 44c.@47c.; Texas, fine and medium, [illegible] do., coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, [illegible] 25c.@37c.; do., coarse, 25c.@30c. [illegible] York State and Bradford County, 37[illegible] prime, 30c.@34c.; choice Western [illegible] Cheese firm; New-York State Fa[ctory] [illegible] prime Western Reserve, 14½c.@15c. [illegible] Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Western, 2[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Flour is w[eak] [illegible] grades except Superfine and Extra, [illegible] Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Red Fa[ll] [illegible] Winter, $1 06@$1 07. Corn dull, d[illegible] to sell; No. 2 Mixed, 71c.@72c., cash [illegible] Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 48¼c., [illegible] November; 50½c., December. Bar[ley] [illegible] firm; others weak and lower to sell. [illegible] changed. Whisky steady at 99. [illegible] lower; loose Winter Shoulders, 6½c. [illegible] only a small order trade. Lard dull; [illegible] Hogs unchanged; more doing. Cattle [illegible] Texan and Indiana, $1 60@$3 25; [illegible] Steers, nominally $4 50@$6. Receip[ts] [illegible] Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 [illegible] 7,000 bushels Oats; 9,000 bushels Barl[ey] [illegible] 1,700 Cattle. Shipments, 5,000 bushels [illegible] bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 14c.@14½c. Flour dull; Howard Stre[et] [illegible] Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, [illegible] do. Family, $5 75@$6 75; City Mills S[uperfine,] [illegible] @$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 50; do. [illegible] $6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 75. W[heat] [illegible] dull; Southern active; No. 1 Red Western, [illegible] 2 do., $1 14@$1 15; No. 3 do., $1 10@[illegible] ed, $1 08; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 27; [illegible] unchanged. Corn in fair demand for Sou[thern] [illegible] Southern, 92c.@95c.; Yellow do., 90c.@[illegible] Western, 85c.@90c. Oats dull, weak, [illegible] Southern, 58c.@60c.; Mixed Western, [illegible] 57c. Rye firm at $1@$1 05. Hay dull [illegible] Pork dull and nominally $22. Bulk Meats [illegible] scarce and higher at 7½c. Clear Rib S[ides] [illegible] 11c. Bacon—Shoulders firm and scarce at [illegible] Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured [illegible] @15c. Lard dull at 14½c.@14¾c. Western [illegible] at 32c.@35c. Petroleum dull and unsettled [illegible] 5⅝c. Coffee firm and in good demand at [illegible] Whisky dull at $1 01.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Lake and R[ail Imports] for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, [illegible] Wheat, 252,648 bushels; Corn, 61,213 [bushels;] [illegible] 102,600 bushels; Barley, 25,021 bushels, [illegible] ments—Wheat, 138,555 bushels; Corn, 80[illegible] els. Rail Exports—Wheat, 47,510 bushels, [illegible] 600 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; [illegible] Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, [illegible] Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; W[hite] [illegible] @$7 50. Wheat dull; sales, 20,000 bushels [illegible] kee No. 2 at 99c.; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, [illegible] $1 10; Chicago No. 2 Spring at 94c.@95c.; [illegible] $1 11@$1 12; White Winter, $1 21@$1 [illegible] lower; sales, 30,000 bushels at 78c. Oats d[ull] [illegible] Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 90c. [illegible] articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Wheat is attract[ing some] attention; sales 2,600 bushels Amber State [illegible] and 1,700 bushels White State at $1 28. R[ye] [illegible] of a small lot, in bags, at 93c. Corn depre[ssed;] [illegible] lower; sales 2,000 bushels Western Mixed on [illegible] terms. Barley very active; sales foot up [illegible] bushels, part on private terms; No. 2 Canada [illegible] $1 42@$1 45; No. 2 Two-rowed State, $1 22[illegible] and Six-rowed do., $1 35. Oats stronger; sales [illegible] car No. 2 Mixed Western at 58c., and 2 [illegible] White do. at 59c. entire range, 58c.@62c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—Flour steady. Wheat [illegible] No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16½; No. 3 do. $1 [illegible] White Michigan, $1 11; Extra do., $1 18; Am[ber] [illegible] $1 04; October, $1 03¼; November, $1 04; [illegible] Red, $1 09½; No. 2 Red, $1 02¼. Corn dull and [illegible] High Mixed, New, December, 62½c.; Low Mixed, [illegible] 64c.; October, 65c.; no grade, new, 58. Oats dull; [illegible] 1, 51½c.; No. 2 and Michigan, 48½c.; White, 51[illegible] ceipts—23,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels [illegible] 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels [illegible] 16,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Flour dull and lower at $4 85@$5. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1@$1 05. [Corn] steady; old, 77c.@80c.; new, 60c. Oats dull at [illegible] 55c. Rye dull and declining, at 94c. Barley uncha[nged.] Butter dull and declining; choice Western Reserve, [illegible] @33c.; Central Ohio choice, 27c.@30c.; medium, [illegible] 25c. Lard quiet; offered at 12¾c., spot; [illegible] November. Bulk Meats—Shoulders in fair dema[nd,] [illegible] 7c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; [illegible] Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky [illegible] at 99c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Flour quiet and [un]changed. Wheat weak; No. 1 at 90c.; No. 2 cash, [illegible] October, 84c.; November, 84⅛c.; December, [illegible] Corn unsettled; closed higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70c. [illegible] easier; No. 2 in store, 45c.; November, 43c. [illegible] scarce and higher; No. 1 at 88c. Barley firm [and] steady; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 13; [illegible] Spring, 94¾c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible] to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; [illegible] 121,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 [bbls.;] Wheat, 104,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—Wheat dull; No. 1 [illegible] held at $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 03. Corn dull; old [illegible] at 77c.@78c.; new Rare, 63c. on track. [illegible] and unchanged. Petroleum steady. Standard White [illegible] in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 11½c.; in a small way, [illegible] lower.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—Flour steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn lower; new, 58c.@60c.; old, 68c.@70c. Oats easier at 48c.@50c. Rye firm at 88c., on track. Barley, $1 10@$1 16. Live Hogs active at $5 10@$5 60.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn in fair demand; prices unchanged. Oats, 63c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,955 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,078 head, or 534 cars, against 515 cars for the same time last week. The market opened unusually dull and slow. Buyers and sellers were apart ¼c. There were hardly sufficient sales to establish prices. The yards are full of common, thin stock. There were but few good Cattle offering. The attendance of buyers was good, but no disposition was manifested to operate at the prices demanded. Sales of 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 879 lbs. to 1,743 lbs., at $4 50@$7; 46 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,054 lbs., at $3; 300 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 897 lbs. to 1,365 lbs., at $4 50@$6; 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 931 lbs. to 1,098 lbs., at $4 50@$5 25; 150 head Texas Steers, ranging from 802 to 942 lbs., at $3@$3 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week. Market dull and slow; Western Sheep off full ½c.; no sales of Canadas reported, buyers hanging off for concessions. The receipts were of a better quality. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 18,300 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active, and the pens are full of good stock; Yorkers, $5 40@$5 60; heavy Hogs, $5 87½@$6 12½.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,545 head. Trade was quite dull, and prices fell off ¼c. ₩ lb. A few of the best Cattle were selected by city butchers, but fair to good quality they did not touch. Sales of choice at $10@$10 50; Extra, $9 25@$9 75; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,225 head. Last week's prices were not sustained; rates declined from ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 each; Extra, $3 75@$6. Spring Lambs, 4½c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet and demand moderate; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,742 bales; gross, 2,830 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 35,564 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 3,915 bales; gross, 4,015 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,024 bales; coastwise, 1,116 bales; sales, 1,483 bales; stock, 66,542 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,522 bales; exports, coastwise, 375 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 21,062 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 3,059 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,607 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 51,682 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Cotton irregular, easy, and demand fair; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 6,526 bales; gross, 7,057 bales; exports, to France, 1,580 bales; coastwise, 500 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 1,900 bales; stock, 68,639 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½; new 5s, 103½; Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¾.

2:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¾@28.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day is £63,000.

5:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ₩ cent.; United States Bonds, new 5s, 103¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped October and November, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable December, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, including 21,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November at 7 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 60s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 51s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:15 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d. ₩ cental for average California White; 8s.@8s. 6d. for the new crop of Red Western Spring, and 9s.@9s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 34s. 9d. ₩ quarter.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped September and October, at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ₩ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 26s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum, 24¾f. for fine Pale American.

WARNING TO DISHONEST MESSENGERS.

Charles Smith, a messenger at the Colosseum, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with forgery. The facts of the case are as follows: On the 15th of August Mr. William R. Preece, Treasurer at the Colosseum, sent Smith to pay a number of advertising bills, among which was one for $5 60 from THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Smith, who was given the money and the unreceipted bills, returned them to the treasurer in the evening fully receipted. It was subsequently ascertained that THE TIMES account had not been paid, and on examining the bill it was found to bear the receipt of "L. M. Keit." The signature was discovered to be a forgery, and Smith was arrested. Mr. Preece, of the Colosseum, testified that he gave the prisoner money to pay the bill, and received the forged receipt. Mr. George H. Kiersted, collector for THE TIMES, testified that no such person as L. M. Keit was employed on the staff of that paper or authorized to receive money. The prisoner, in his own defense, swore that he paid the bill in THE TIMES office and received the receipt, but could not give the faintest idea of the appearance of the person by whom the money was received. Counsel for the prisoner contended that the forgery had not been proved, and the prisoner's previous good character rendered it unlikely that he should commit so grave an offense for so small a sum. District Attorney Rollins, in reply, said that the explanation of the prisoner was the lamest he had ever heard. It had been proved that the accused had had ample opportunity to see the countenances of the gentlemen in the publication office of THE TIMES, and that he could give no description whatever of the person from whom, as he stated, he received the receipt, was, to say the least strange. The evidence against the prisoner was so clear that he felt it unnecessary to draw the attention of the jury to it at any length. Recorder Hackett then charged, and the jury immediately found the prisoner guilty of forgery. He was sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment in State Prison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John Finnerty pleaded guilty to larceny from the person and was sent to State Prison for five years....Martin Meehan, who, in April, 1872, was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison for burglary, which term expired in June last, was found guilty of stealing a watch and chain from Patrick Scullen, in the tenement-house No. 340 East Twenty-eighth street, on the 27th of August. He was sent back to State Prison for five years....John Clancy pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Clarence White, another burglar, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Two boys named Edward Gillion and Charles Ensby also pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were sent to the House of Refuge....James C. Austin was also indicted for burglary. He pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence....Charles H. Wheeler, against whom two indictments for grand larceny had been found, pleaded guilty to one, and was sent to State Prison for five years....George Cunningham, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, was sent to State prison for two years and six months....Bridget McLaughlin pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ANOTHER OF THE MAYOR'S MARSHALS IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Abraham J. Friedman, of the firm of Friedman & Welsh, No. 63 Duane street, filed a complaint yesterday in the Mayor's office against Marshal John A. Weth, whom he charges with disorderly conduct. Mr. Friedman, in his affidavit, states that Weth called at his store on Monday last, and asked him if he had bought a case of Shaker socks. Mr. Friedman replied that he had purchased the goods from one Isaac, and exhibited a receipted bill for the same. Weth then accused him of buying stolen goods, and added that he, the Marshal, was going to take them away. Weth also, according to the affidavit, flourished a revolver menacingly before the complainant and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Friedman was finally obliged to call upon Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, for protection. The charges will probably be investigated on Friday if the defendant should be ready on that day.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Apportionment, yesterday, Controller Green announced that he had received a requisition to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $300,000, but he was opposed to issuing such a large amount. The board then decided to issue [illegible],000 worth of bonds to pay laborers employed on the up-town improvements. After a brief consultation between the members, who required further time to examine the estimates for 1875, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is likely that the budget will be materially reduced.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.
96—Bray vs. Poillon et al.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
132—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.
147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen, Jr.
193—Saltonstall vs. Lord.
196—Clark vs. Donaldson.
87—Romain et al. vs. Garth Ex'r et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
72—Penfield vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
141—Gilman vs. Redington.
143—McClellan et al. vs. Reddington.
145—Gilman vs. Gilman et al.
154—Same vs. Same.
103—— vs. —.

Nos.
95—In the matter of Scholl, Trustee, &c.
201—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded.
208—Bronson ad. Dimock.
209—Bush et al. vs. Treadwell.
210—Lathrop vs. Dodfrey et al.
211—Harris vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
212—Whelan vs. Gloucester.
213—Alexander P. Church vs. The Presbyterian Church, &c.
214—Voorhees vs. Olmstead et al.
215—Schenck vs. Smith, impleaded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
90—Smith vs. Cara.
111—Price vs. Price.
159—Lewis vs. Chicago & C. Tea Company.
179—King vs. Stevens, &c.
244—Wagner, &c., vs. Pessenecker.
255—Ston vs. Dodge.
258—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray.
262—Matter of Cram.

Nos.
271—Clark vs. Langley.
272—First National Ore Smelting & D. Co.
273—Dewey vs. Colligan.
274—Stafford vs. Aubrey, &c.
276—Wemple vs. The Church of the P.
277—Wilson vs. Barney, &c.
278—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3054—Dannatt vs. The Mayor, &c.
3864—Tallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
912—Schneider vs. Goold.
2280—Continental Nation'l Bank vs. Adams et al.
1440—Sturgis, &c., vs. Virginia Steam-ship Co.
2674—S. R. National Bank vs. Williams et al.
2690—Hendricks vs. Hopkins, impleaded.
2704—Fitzgerald, &c., vs. Nat'l Steam-ship Co.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2300—Man, Receiver, vs. Conklin.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
——People State of N. Y. vs. De Camp et al.
2454—Hall et al. vs. Trembly et al.

Nos.
2744—Duernan et al. vs. Bonneville.
2746—Frazier vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2750—People of the State of New-York vs. Sherwin, impl'd, &c.
2756—Manuf. and B. Bank vs. Todd, &c.
2758—Cunningham vs. The Mayor.
2760—Marvin vs. Sagendorf.
2764—Central Nat'l Bank of the City of New-York vs. Clark.
2766—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
2768—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Pendreigh.
2772—Young, &c., vs. Young, &c.
2784—Goldenberg vs. Hoffman.
2802—Steurer vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
3435—Hojer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1751—Ganong vs. *Tribune* Association.
1983—Marshall vs. American Cor. Iron Co.
3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintell.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1959—Watson vs. Dimock.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber, et al.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.

Nos.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1907—World Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cohn.
1941—Lane vs. Kingsland.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1969—Callendar vs. Doying.
2011—Hall et al. vs. Richardson et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
695—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
807—Tilden et al. vs. Patterson.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
759—Furman vs. Titus.
791—Algie vs. Wood.
803—Meyerburg et al. vs. Godeke.
711—Birmbaum by Guardian vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
765—Cromer vs. Landis et al.
825—Baldwin vs. White.
829—First National Bank vs. McClees.
831—McMullen vs. Austin et al.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch.
837—The South-western T. & W. B. Co. vs. The Eastern Insurance Co.
839—Walka et al. vs. Tuska.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
865—Clark vs. National City Bank.
620—Turner vs. Mumford.
626—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1126—Witkowskie et al. vs. Brennan.
972—Hazewell vs Coursen.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.

Nos.
650—Clarkson vs. Brevoort.
1226—Green vs. Rice.
680—Isaac vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
700—Bleecker vs. Davidson et al.
494—Gleb vs. Schafer.
712—Wagner vs. Thompson.
684—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
712—Condit vs. Warren.
1171—Weed, adm'r, vs. G't Western Ins. Co.
1173—Koehnke vs. Ross.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton.
1068—Moller et al vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1207—Lawrence vs. Marsh.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor.
770—Jobes vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1154—Bicke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1111—Donnelly vs. Hall.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.
1104—Weber vs. The Turn Verein, N. Y.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1148—Dilleber vs. Buckman.
1107—Moor vs. Day.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1432—Pacific Bank vs. Gershon.
2092—Bischoff vs. Straube.
2088—Hill vs Mitchell.
2081—McGregor vs. Bryan.
1229—McCarthy vs. Brennan.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
2055—McCloskey vs. The Mayor.
2174—Gillespie vs. The Mayor.
643—Kaufman vs. Metzger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John O'Halloran, manslaughter.
Thomas Gallagher, robbery.
Frank Conlon, felonious assault and battery.
Louis Marks, burglary.
John Lawrence, burglary.
Henry Stewart and Edward Degnan et al., burglary.
Frank Collins and Thomas Conaby, burglary.
Andrew J. Wilson, burglary.
Albert Baker, grand larceny.
Fanny Aines, grand larceny.
Annie Hammond, grand larceny.

Thomas McGrath, grand larceny.
Christinna Schollkoff, grand larceny.
William Dwyer, larceny from the person.
Michael Brown, larceny from the person.
Joseph M. Block, larceny from the person.
Edward Porter and William Smith, larceny from the person.
Michael Sullivan and Adolph J. Walker, larceny from the person.
Peter Smith, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Black River Iron Mining Company vs. Thompson; motion to continue injunction denied, and injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. [illegible] Julian vs. Cushing; In the matter of [illegible] vs. McKinley. Memorandums.

Lindlaw vs. Lindlaw; report confirmed, [and decree] of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Schuyler vs. Stevens; motion denied, [illegible] Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART [II.]

By Judge Van Brunt.

Klinck vs. Kelly, Sheriff; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Looram vs. Sherwood et al.; defendant's [motion to] vacate injunction denied; plaintiff's mo[tion for re]ceiver granted: order to be settled on not[ice;] both motions to abide event of suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART [II.]

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Ju[ry.]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

James A. McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.—[This was a] suit to recover $600 as salary for clean[ing the] Court-house during the years 1871 and 187[2. Plaintiff] received his appointment from the Court-[house Com]missioners, and, in defense of the action it [was urged] on behalf of the City that the appointmen[t] [illegible] the powers of the Court-house Commissio[ners] [illegible] limited to the completion of the Court-hous[e] [illegible] it was answered that, even if the appointme[nt was ir]regular, that irregularity had been cured, [illegible] pointment confirmed by the Board of Supe[rvisors, in] whom the power to appoint was vested, by th[e subse]quent approval of the plaintiff's claim for [illegible] court concurred in this latter view of the ca[se, and or]dered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $681 [illegible] Matthew P. Breen and Albert Cardozo, for [plaintiff;] Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews for th[e City.]

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICTS.

Ex-Senator Cauldwell deposited w[ith the] Chamberlain yesterday a check for $17,8[illegible] the amount of money in his hands as Super[visor of] the town of Morrisania, in the annexed [district.] The Board of Audit of Westchester County, [consist]ing of Messrs. Richard M. Hoe, Henry F. [illegible] ing, E. B. Fellows, Richard H. Teller [and] Henry certified that the amount was correct.

ROBBERY IN THOMPSON STREET.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning [illegible] Feigh, of No. 215 Spring street, was passing th[rough] Thompson street. When near Broome, h[e was] attacked by Charles Chambers, of No. 33[illegible] Thirty-seventh street, who robbed him of his [pocket-book] containing fifty cents. Mr. Feigh shouted for [help,] and Officer Miskell, of the Eighth Precinct, [gave] chase to and arrested the robber. On the pers[on of] the latter was found the pocket-book which h[e took] from Feigh. At Jefferson Market Police C[ourt] yesterday, Justice Smith held the accused in [illegible] bail for trial.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 27, E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story Mansard-roof marble-front building No. 19 Barclay street and No. 24 Park place, with lot 25.8 by 148.7 by 28.10 by 148.7, running through from street to street named, 48.8 feet east of Church street, for $87,500, to Lyman W. Bates, for parties in interest. The incumbrances on this property are said to amount to about $200,000. The same firm also sold, under a similar court decree, a three-story frame factory, with plot 100 by 222, on Railroad avenue, west side, 302 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $19,315, to R. W. Townsend, plaintiff in the legal action. This property is said to be worth about $40,000.

A. H. Muller & Son, at an executor's sale to close estate of Charles W. Whiley, deceased, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 20 by 65, with lot 85 feet deep, No. 521 Madison avenue, east side, 80.5 feet north of Fifty-third street, for $36,550, to G. M. Grove. The house and lot No. 519 Madison avenue, adjoining above, also offered, was withdrawn for the want of adequate bids, and the Dorchester stone front house and lot No. 15 East Forty-seventh street, was knocked down at $68,750, but not sold.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 18.9 by 45, with lot 100.11 feet deep, No. 226 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 310 feet west of Second avenue, for $10,750, the purchaser being Frank A. O'Donnell.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also, under a Supreme Court order, William Lindsay, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together forming a plot in size 49.3 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Tenth street, south side, 300.4 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $6,000, to George Ross, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The mortgages on these lots amount to $13,730.

The legal sale by James M. Miller, of seven houses and lots on Suffolk street, south of Stanton street, was adjourned to Nov. 4.

The sale held in Brooklyn, of Eighteenth Ward property, on Monday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was largely attended, and eighty-one lots in all were disposed of, for $15,330 in the total—as see detailed report annexed. The lots were sold for cash, and the prices realized show a falling off in hitherto estimated values of nearly fifty per cent.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for to-day, as announced, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court partition sale, John G. H. Myers, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 78.6, No. 215 West Twenty-second street, north side, 116.2 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court partition sale, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: One two-story and attic frame house, (front) and one back stable, (rear,) three lots 25 by 70, No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street; one plot 66 by 150 on Prospect avenue, north-east corner of Samuel street, East Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, and one plot same size on Grand avenue, east side, between Locust and Samuel streets, East Tremont.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the two houses with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, north side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot, 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story Mansard-roof marble-front building and lot, No. 19 Barclay st., n. s., and No. 24 Park place, s. s., 48.8 ft. e. of Church st., lot 25.8x148.7x28.10x148.7, running through from street to street, building covers same	$87,500
1 three-story frame factory and plot, Railroad av., w. s., 302 ft. n. of 138th st., plot 100 x222	19,315

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 521 Madison av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 53d st., lot 20x85, house 65 ft. deep	$36,550

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 226 East 116th st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.9x100.11, house 45 ft. deep	$10,750

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

2 lots, West 110th st., s. s., 300.4 ft. w. of 10th av., together forming plot 49.3x100.11, $3,000 each	$6,000

BROOKLYN SALES, MONDAY, OCT. 26.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

5 lots, corner of Ralph st. and Knickerbocker av.; C. Griffin	$925
1 lot on Ralph st., rear of above; L. Lewis	185
1 lot on Ralph st., adjoining; A. Hahn	170
1 lot on Ralph st., adjoining; L. Lewis	180
1 lot on Ralph st., adjoining; C. Schmidt	175
9 lots on Ralph st., adjoining; C. H. Griffin	1,710
1 lot, corner of Myrtle av. and Grove st.; M. Fitzgerald	725
1 lot on Myrtle av. and Grove st., adjoining; J. Striker	675
1 lot on Myrtle av. and Grove st., adjoining; J. H. Bliss	600
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; H. Elwell	500
1 lot on Myrtle av., adjoining; H. Elwell	600
2 lots on Myrtle av., adjoining; M. Dowling	960
3 lots on Grove st., 23 ft. from Knickerbocker av.; J. Stolt	510
1 lot on Grove st., adjoining; G. Bemiss	185
2 lots on Grove st., adjoining; J. Sherlock	380
1 lot on Grove st., adjoining; M. Mulhern	185
5 lots on Grove st., adjoining; C. H. Griffin	1,000
1 lot on Grove st., adjoining; J. Striker	220
1 lot on Grove st., adjoining; J. Striker	220
2 lots on Grove st., adjoining; M. Mullin	460
2 lots on Grove st., adjoining; C. S. Vail	480
5 lots, corner of Ralph st. and Knickerbocker av.; C. H. Griffin	620
2 lots on Ralph st., adjoining; M. Culbert	260
5 lots on Ralph st., adjoining; E. Kelly	675
2 lots on Ralph st., adjoining; G. Bailey	270
2 lots on Ralph st., adjoining; S. Ellsworth	260
14 lots, corner of Johnson av. and Ralph st.; J. Moadinger	1,400
8 lots, corner of Johnson av. and Ralph st.; J. Moadinger	800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 26.

Lafayette place, s. e. s., 639.10 ft. n. e. of Locust av., 50x100, Upper Morrisania; Eliza L., wife of George J. Hooper, to Leopold Mayer and Henry Braud	$700
9th st., n. s., 344.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 16.8x92.3, foreclosure; J. V. B. Lewis to J. W. Southack	800
77th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x104.4; Patrick McQuade to Jane, wife of Anthony McQuade	nom.
98th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11; J. P. Olmstead to Elizabeth, wife of James McIntire	10,000
116th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; 115th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; Clarkson Crolius to Alonzo P. Woodruff, q. c., ½ part	nom.
Lexington av., e. s., 70.6 ft. n. of 62d st., 18x70; T. Gearty to Cordelia, wife of J. Schnitzer	28,000
Opdyke av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d st., 125x100; Opdyke av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d st., 75x100; Willard av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to Sophia L. Cornell	2,750
1st av., s. w. corner 117th st., runs s. 43 ft., thence n. w. to s. s. of 117th st., at point 39.1 ft. w. of place beginning, thence—to beginning, gore; Cornelia, wife of John H. Graham, to Cornelia Austin, C. A. G.	1,200
9th av., w. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 83d st., 25.6x100; Levi Silberman to Cornelius A. Runkle, q. c.	1,500

LEASES RECORDED.

3d av., No. 25, store, 4 years, per year	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly-built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A PARTY RETURNING TO EUROPE WILL sell or rent their four-story English basement house, near Murray Hill; in good order; fully furnished. Address OWNER, Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 30 WEST 50TH ST.—A MODERATE-sized brown-stone house, beautifully arranged and in good order, with furniture. Apply to owner on the premises, or at F. J. HUNTINGTON'S, No. 107 Duane st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house in West 22d st., with all the modern improvements; 25x32, with 17 feet extension; lot 98.9. Price, $20,000—a bargain for some one.

Address ÆTNA, Box No. 4,859,
New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A SMALL FAMILY of adult persons, a well furnished house on 5th av. or Madison av. Address Box No. 2,011 Post Office, giving full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.
Furniture, &c., Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.

RUEA NELSON, ESQ.,

has determined to SELL, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, and WITHOUT RESERVE, all his remaining

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

IN THE
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON

THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

THERE ARE
16 LOTS ON 6TH AV.
28 LOTS ON 6TH ST.
33 LOTS ON 5TH ST.

DON'T STAY AWAY for fear the lots will bring too much. REMEMBER, buyers, not the sellers, fix the prices. There will positively be no limit on any lot offered. ☞ Terms will be announced at sale.

Maps and other information at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSS against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louise Thurman, late Louise Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full and end term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.
PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 78 6TH AV., corner of Waverley place, containing six rooms and bath-room, with good closet room; rent $600 per annum. Keys at Mr. Kyle's, No. 78 6th av.

CARPENTER SHOP AND STABLE, NO. 45 THOMAS ST.; rent $20 per month each. Key at J. Schmidt's, No. 46 Hudson st. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

FRENCH FLATS.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS IN the four-story buildings, 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn, size 21x60 and 21x80; each floor contains seven and eight rooms; bath, stationary tubs, gas, chandeliers, dumb waiter, private hall, and rents $300 and upward; 5th av. and Atlantic cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries pass the premises, distance twenty minutes; owner on premises between 12 and 5.

TO LET AT AN EXCEEDINGLY LOW RENT.

Forty-seventh st., between 5th and 6th avs., a splendid four-story brown-stone residence, in perfect order throughout. Immediate possession. S. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THE delightfully situated dwelling, No. 95 Willow st., next corner Clark st.; commanding view of New-York Bay, &c.; all improvements; possession Dec. 1. Apply on premises after 12 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 8 ST. MARK'S place, near Cooper Institute, Astor place, and Broadway; rent low to a small respectable family. For permit and particulars, apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 391 CANAL ST., newly papered and painted, gas and water, for light business, dwelling, or offices; to let separately or together; location good. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russell Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Bolph, Millicent H. Martin, and William E. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o28-1aw6wW*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o7-1aw6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

o10-2aw3w*

MACHINERY.

MINING MACHINERY, QUARTZ-CRUSHERS, Pulverizers, Ore-separators, Hoisting Machines, Mine Pumps, Engines, Boilers, &c., for mining purposes, and for reducing and treating silver, lead, copper, and gold ores. Parties having such machinery for sale address, with full information, specifying lowest net prices, before 1st November prox., A. P. MEYLERT, Laporte, Sullivan County, Penn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent., commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,112,813 05; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Stocks of the City of New-York,

SIX PER CENT. GOLD, PAYABLE 1896,

Issued in sums of $500 and upward, coupon or registered.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.

J. M. FORBES, }
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, } Trustees of the "Detached
JAMES B. THAYER, } Coupons."

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which mature Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ELECTED the following officers of this bank:

DAVID SALOMON.......President.
O. H. SCHREINER.......First Vice President,
and to continue Cashier as heretofore.
FREDERICK KUHNE.......Second Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from date to Nov. 2.

J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier pro tem.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., FROM the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Metropolitan bank.

J. D. COX, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed.

WALLER HOLLADAY.

FRENCH.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, and long a teacher in that city, will give lessons in French at very moderate rates. Pupils having some little knowledge of the language, and desiring to acquire facility in conversation, will find this an excellent opportunity. Lessons given at the residence. Good references. Address M. EDOUARD DUCASTEL, No. 135 Prince st.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.

W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES and children; healthful location, forty miles from City; instruction in English branches, music, and needle-work; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.

Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. E. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins. [illegible]
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 873 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington [illegible], Conn.

E. E. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. [illegible] Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 28 West 28th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WITH MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, as teacher of the higher and rudimental English branches, Latin and French; will give four hours' daily instruction in exchange for board and nice room, with open fire; unquestionable references. Address PLEASANT HOME, 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, HIGHLY recommended, desires a few pupils to instruct in the English branches, or mathematics, or to prepare for college. Address L. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Regguit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA.......WED., Oct. 28	*ALGERIA.......WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA.....SAT., Oct. 31	BATAVIA.......SAT., Nov. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S
Steam-ship
STATE OF INDIANA,
Will leave this port for
BELFAST and GLASGOW,
On THURSDAY, 29th inst., at noon.
For first-class accommodations
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.
STEERAGE at LOWEST RATES, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday	Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday	Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday	Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES	Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90, Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
[illegible], General European Agent, Antwerp.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane [illegible]

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $90, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | France.....Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Helvetia.....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin.....Nov. 11, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....Nov. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE	Wednesday, Oct. 28
GLAMORGAN	Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. RIPMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. KR. OTENDORP, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.
GULF STREAM, Capt. [illegible] ROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

CENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)	Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ATLAS.....Oct. 29

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ALPS.....Nov. 4

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Furniture, Merchandise, and Fine Arts Sales-room,
NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
At Private Sale in our
RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 36 LIBERTY ST.,

Large and elegant assortment of first-class Desks, Office Furniture, Libraries, Tables, Chairs, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, of very best make and finish, all at prices that are away beyond all competition, as they are

sold to pay advances and storage.

TANNERS AND HIDE DEALERS.

Ex Ella, from Buenos Ayres on the 20th inst., will be landed for sale on the wharf 80 [illegible] and 197 [illegible] dry salted, ranging from 20 to 30 pounds. For terms, &c., apply to

WILLIS E. T. HUGHES,
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia), 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:2[illegible], 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:2[illegible] A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:25 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 14, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special [illegible] and [illegible] Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:33, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:33 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE N.-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th...7:00 A. M.
Wednes., 28th...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th...7:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th...7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th...12:00 M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M., 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 50 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE.—Three-story, attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PLEASE take notice that on the 9th day of November, 1874, at No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I shall sell stock of Jewelers' glassware and fixtures, the effects of the estate of Abraham Lyons and Jesse B. [illegible], bankrupts. By order of BERNARD MITTLESTAEDT, Assignee.

DAVID M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

By John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of New-York [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to fifteen per cent. [illegible]